ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5297	C. Gadd	10th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	17th ,,
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	8th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th ,,
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The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	10th Aug. 1898.
MARIA VALERIE.	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 980	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs 625

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st Aug.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 26th, 1898.

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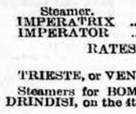

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	16th Aug, 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

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BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Kiene	5th Aug.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

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Bombay, 8th July, 1898.

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BOMBAY.
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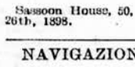

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 11th August, calling at Karrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th August, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 28th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 6th Aug., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 18th August, 1898.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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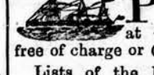

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SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep., 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	X	25th Aug.

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Coarse Straw, Double Brim	3 8
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MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 12th day of August, 1898, for the RIGHT TO SELL REFRESHMENTS in the VICTORIA GARDENS, Byculla.

2. Forms of Tenders and conditions of Contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each Form of Tender at the office of the Municipal Commissioner. Any further information that may be required, can be ascertained on application to the Superintendent of Victoria Gardens.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Two Hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant, which shall be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign Contract.

4. A further deposit of Rupees one hundred will have to be made by the Contractor whose Contract may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th August, 1898.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 37.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of SUGAR for RATIONS and HOSPITALS for the undermentioned Stations will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 12 Noon of the 1st day of September, 1898.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer up to 4 o'clock p.m., on the 27th August, 1898.

No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the above Officer.

Stations where required.	Estimated Requirements. Sugar for Rations of Indian manufacture or Imported or Foreign manufacture.	Sugar for Hospitals, of Indian manufacture or Imported or Foreign manufacture.	Period of Contract From	To	Amount of Earnest Money.
GENERAL CONTRACT. (I.) For direct delivery to the different Stations in the Bombay Command.	lbs.	lbs.	Date of Acceptance of Tender.	31st March, 1899.	Rs. 1,100 for Sugar for Rations. Rs. 300 for Sugar for Hospitals.
Bombay Commissariat Storekeeper-General...	5,700	20			
Bombay	44,200	2,300			
Deolali	35,300	2,400			
Khandalla	2,900	100			
Poona	1,03,000	7,000			
Ahmednagar	31,000	900			
Satara	9,500	500			
Poorandhur	7,500	300			
Aden	1,00,000	3,700			
Kurrachee	47,000	3,160			
Hyderabad (Sind)	15,300	800			
Mhow	74,000	6,400			
Nasseerabad	17,000	1,400			
Neemuch	37,000	2,700			
Deesa	17,000	1,000			
Ahmedabad	9,000	600			
Mount Abu	13,000	1,400			
Kamptee	50,000	3,400			
Quetta	84,000	8,000			
(II.) ALTERNATIVE SCHEDULE. For direct delivery to the different Districts.					
The Requirements of the Sind District at Kurrachee	62,300	3,900			
The Requirements of the Quetta District at Quetta	84,000	8,000			
The Requirements of the Aden District at Aden	1,00,000	3,700			
The Requirements of the Poona, Mhow, Bombay, Deesa, and Nagpore, Districts at Bombay-Mhow	4,56,100	30,220			

Samples of the Sugar to be supplied can be inspected at any Commissariat Office. It is optional, however, for a Tenderer to offer rates for Sugar according to his own samples, in the latter case their Tenders must be accompanied with their Samples in stoppered bottles or packets duly sealed. The Sugar tendered for should be capable of exhibiting the Chemical Constituents specified in para. 3 of the Tender.

J. P. HENNESSY, Captain,
For Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, Aug. 1, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A BAZAAR will be held in the Frere Fletcher School, Esplanade (near Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's Buildings) in aid of the St. JOHN'S MISSION, Umerkhadi, on FRIDAY, the 5th inst., from 4 to 7 P.M., and on SATURDAY, the 6th idem, from 4 to 8 P.M.

During the Sale a CONCERT will be given, at which the following have kindly consented to assist: Madame Lily Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Dove, Mr. Ben Defreece and several other Ladies and Gentlemen. The following Ladies have kindly undertaken the charge of the Stalls, Mrs. Branson, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Dean, The Misses Dumasyne, the Children of the Church Schools, and other Friends.

Entrance Fee 8 Annas. Children Half Price.

NOTICE is hereby given that KABA KALA has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any claim against or to the said premises either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his office, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuge, tenement or chawl of two stories standing thereon and lying or situate at Kumbharwada Street, Falkland Road, outside the Fort in the Registration District of Bombay, bearing ward No. 7570, Street No. 1 and 55 and 65, Collector's old No. 2739-2739, new No. 9748, old Survey No. 269, new Survey No. 4980, of the quitland ground rent tenure standing in the books of the Municipality and of the Collector of Bombay in the name of Kala Keshowji Mistry and containing by admeasurement 192 5-9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, viz., on the North by the house of Bhaya Lakshuman Dhanaji, on the East partly by a sweeper's lane, partly by the house of the Bhulesh war Punchmuckhi Hanumanwala and partly by Bhawan Dana's house, on the south by the Falkland Road, on the west by the Kumbharwada Lane and which were formerly and now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.—Dated this 4th day of August, 1898.

BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 9th August, 1898, a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 27th August, at 9-30 P.M.

W. WEBB,
Bombay, 27th July, 1898. Hony. Secretary.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1898.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TWELVE LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 12,00,000).

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holders in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount Tendered to be deposited on application.

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 8th October, 1898, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun-fire), on Monday, 12th September, 1898, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 26th July, 1898.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1898.
FORM OF TENDER.

I.....
hereby tender for Rupees.....of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees.....
Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees.....and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 8th October 1898.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

(Signature).....

(Address).....

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS FOR THE TWENTY-FIFTH HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES.	AMOUNTS. Rs. a. p.	TOTALS. Rs. a. p.	ASSETS AND PROPERTIES.		TOTALS Rs. a. p.
To Capital—			By Current Advances on Government Securities Bank and Joint Stock Shares, Invoiced Goods, House Properties and Land Estates, Commercial and Private Bills, considered Good		90,33,016 1 2
Authorised Issue 40,000 Shares of Rs. 125 each, paid up	37,43,008 9 4				
,, Reserve Fund	9,50,000 0 0				
,, Government Paper Depreciation Fund	1,63,574 1 3				
,, Rest, including profits for half year ended 30th June, 1898	2,70,376 0 0		,, Over-due Accounts at Head office and Branches Secured and considered Good		13,37,955 15 0
Due to Shareholders Rs..		61,26,908 13 7	,, Railway Stock, Municipal Debentures, Presidency Bank Shares and other Authorised investments		19,28,553 13 3
To Interest Deposits.....	89,46,761 10 7				
,, Current Account Balances	16,68,355 13 10				6,98,014 8 0
,, Bills Payable	2,62,109 10 9		,, Bills for Collection, Contra.....		1,35,795 14 6
,, Bankers' Balances	30,261 9 0		,, Properties, Buildings, Fixtures safe Rooms, Safes, Dead Stock	5,50,161 4 1	
Due to the Public Rs....		1,34,07,788 12 2	Less written down ...	1,43,409 14 3	4,06,751 5 10
To Liabilities on Cash Credits		3,71,339 12 1	By Branches Dependency		2,47,557 10 5
,, Bills Received for Collection		1,35,795 14 6	,, Adjusting Account		1,12,635 12 1
,, Sundries		13,295 0 10	,, Stamped Papers		2,574 8 3
			,, Cash and Investments.....		52,38,533 13 8
			Government of India Loans	35,07,471 1 11	
			Cash, Notes and Balances with Bankers	17,31,362 11 9	
			Rupees..		190,29,989 6 2
			By Preliminary Expenses.....		15,138 15 0
			Gross Expenditure	49,841 6 7	
			Written down.....	34,702 7 7	
Grand Total Rs....		1,90,55,128 5 2	Grand Total Rupees ...		190,55,128 5 2

Certified that we have examined the Accounts and Securities of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1898, and that these Statements correctly represent the Bank's affairs as nearly as circumstances admit in accordance with the requirements of Section 69 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882.

H. REYNOLDS,
Accountant.

RONALDSON AND RONALDSON,
Auditors.

F. F. STRANACK, Secretary and Treasurer.

Commercial Bank of India, Limited, Madras, 1st July, 1898.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

YOUR DIRECTORS beg to submit the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the interim period ending 30th June, 1898, shewing a net profit of Rs. 2,20,619-1-0 upon the working of the Bank for the past six months, after providing for Bad and Doubtful Debts, this risult does not include interest upon the large balance shewn as Past Due, though considered good, as explained below. As already announced an interim Dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum has been declared free of Income Tax. This will absorb Rs. 1,49,184 of the net profit, leaving Rs. 71,435 to be carried forward in addition to the Rebate on Bills, viz., Rs. 12,072 or a total of Rs. 84,107. The rate has been reduced from 10 to 8 per cent. this half year, with a view to replacing at the end of the official year in December next the amount taken last year from the Equalising Fund.

In order to meet a serious loss which resulted last year, and which is separately reported upon, your Directors have decided to transfer the required amount from Reserve rather than appropriate current profits for the purpose. The Reserve thus becomes reduced to Rupees 9,50,000 exclusive of the Special Reserve and Rest amounting to Rs. 4,33,900-4-3. With the adjustment of this amount your directors are able to state that there is not a past due debt remaining on the Books which is not provided for.

The Government Securities are carried forward at cost price pending the decision of the Government of India in connection with its currency scheme, as the position of its Rupee Loans is involved in that question. Meantime these Securities are being profitably worked and a Special Reserve of Rs. 1,63,574-4-3 as shewn in the Balance Sheet is held in this connection, while there is every hope that prices at present ruling will recover. Your Directors have to explain that the excessive amount shewn in the Balance Sheet as Past Due is largely attributable to disorganization which the Plague visitation and scare has caused in Bombay, Calcutta, Kurrachee and the Punjab, and it has been necessary to allow time for payment of the amounts due from those customers, until affairs settle down to their normal condition again. This much to be desired state of affairs is already exhibiting signs of approach, and meantime the several accounts are reported upon as quite good though appearing as past due in the various Statements received.

The following figures shew a strong position attained in 12 1-2 years, after meeting the loss referred, to and after passing through three severe crises, which at the time shook the markets to their foundations, The Deposits standing at Rs. 1,06,15,117 are protected by paid up Capital and Reserves amounting to Rs. 49,06,289 or a percentage of 46·21. The percentage of Reserve to Capital is 25·38 and as an interesting item it may be added, that since the Bank opened a total sum of Rs. 42,68,000 has been paid away to Depositors as Interest upon their accounts, whilst Dividends amounting to Rs. 12,14,850 have been paid to the Shareholders, excluding that now being distributed. Over this period the turnover of advances made to the Public has exceeded 10 crores, or one hundred millions of rupees.

Bankers generally have experienced the ill effects of the spurt given to Sterling Exchange, inasmuch as customers have taken advantage of the rise to remit largely from their savings to Europe, many fearing the inflated value of the rupee to be artificial and temporary. The Government has dearly purchased the advantages shewn in its exchange account by forcibly contracting the currency and at the same time withdrawing its large surplus Cash Balances from utilisation, thus severely taxing the commerce and trade of the country throughout the busy export season. The cost to India has accordingly been great, and it was shewn to be inevitable if the application of artificial means,—as opposed to the adoption of financial measures following natural causes,—were employed. One illustration in this connection is worth mentioning: certain Bankers up-country had to refuse to open current accounts, as rupees were so scarce that sufficient coin could not be obtained to meet the demands for cheques drawn against currency notes paid in by customers to credit of their accounts.

Until the Public has acquired confidence in the efficacy of the Government measures for dealing with the rehabilitation of the Rupee, the country must continue to suffer from the effects of the withdrawal of private capital from India to Europe, whenever sterling rates seem tempting. The remedy needful, for Indian finance, is one common standard of value with a steady par exchange merely falling or rising with the variations in Trade.

During the past half year the Bank's shares have been ruthlessly sacrificed by speculators forcing them upon the markets, at a time when the scarcity of money led to the withdrawal of capital ordinarily employed in Stock and Share investments, in order to meet the heavy Trade demand of the country, so that buyers have not been forthcoming. Some, too, who have sold their shares, have done so upon false and exaggerated rumours, which the banging of the shares by jobbers and speculators working for a fall, caused to become circulated in, at all times, a susceptible and limited market; whilst others have sold in the ordinary course from necessitious circumstances, and these have our sympathy in the sacrifice they have had to make.

A circular will be found inclosed advising an arrangement by which Shareholders in Europe will be enabled in future, to receive their Dividends simultaneously with the payment in this country, and at a rate of exchange fixed on the time the announcement of the Dividend is made in India.

Your Directors are very pleased to be able to report well, as to the progress made by each of the Branches opened in 1896-1897, and to say that future prospects are most encouraging. The Staff generally has worked very satisfactorily. Through the great sickness and strain which has prevailed, more particularly in Bombay and Kurrachee, and more recently in Calcutta, all, from Manager to Peon, have stuck to their posts in a most exemplary manner, acquitting themselves well amidst trying surroundings.

Your Directors take this opportunity to remind Shareholders and Customers that the Branch in London (12, King William Stree, E.C.) is at their service, and express a hope that they will avail themselves of its conveniences, and recommend their friends to do so upon going Home on leave or retiring from India. The best possible terms are afforded for the transfer of accounts, the collection of Pay Bills, and all other financial requirements, whether private or commercial.

Mr. Sathrasal Vencatakistnamah Chettiar after having served for many years has retired from the Board owing to ill-health induced by a bereavement in his family. Until the next annual election, agreeably with clause 84 of the Articles, Mr. T. Namberumal Chettiar has been invited to take his place as a Director. Mr. Namberumal, it may be stated for the information of these outside Madras, is the highly respected Engineering Contractor who has erected nearly all the handsome public edifices for which this city is becoming famous. Mr. W. H. Oakes who left for England on the 13th current, has also vacated his seat on the Board.

Your Directors feel sure that they are choing the wishes of Shareholders generally, in congratulating Mr. Waljee Laljee upon the distinctive title of Khan Bahadur, which was conferred upon him in the last Birthday List.

Madras, 18th July, 1898. ROBT. G. ORR, Chairman.

BANKS,

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent,
Hornby Road.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.
PENSION VILLA FRANK.
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.

No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 3, Church Gate Street Bombay.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LOUNGE SUITS from Rs. 30. Soft Wool in place of Navy Blue Inverness Capes. Fit and Finish guaranteed. West End styles—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.—Every requisite for COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING. Designs prepared and Estimates free.

"SANTALINE."—A Scientific preparation of Indian Herbs and Pure Oil of Sandalwood. This always succeeds well, after the failure of Matico, Cubeb, and other such Remedies.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, 30, Medows Street, Fort.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OLD MUSICAL BOXES of all kinds, repaired, by replacing new Combs and new barrels charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SELLING OFF.—Our Genoa TEASET with four Large Size Cups and Saucers and Japanned Tray, 24 inch size, Original price Rs. 6-14, Sale Price Rs. 4-14.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

RAIN and CLOUDS do not interfere with our STUDIO PORTRAITURE. Best results produced in Cloudy Weather.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome, Handmade, ENGLISH BRACKET CLOCK, by JAMES McCABE, London, Strikes Hours and Plays a Selection of Seven Tunes. Suitable for Rajahs and Native Noblemen. For particulars apply to LATHAM and Co., Bombay and Karachi.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage As. 4. To be had at this Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1888:—I suffered with fever for 10 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwala's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Pearse and Co., the following invoices of mechanical and plain toys, dolls, plated ware, fancy glass, centre pieces, flower vases and table ornaments, leather goods, albums, gilt hanging and wall chandeliers and other fancy goods.

The above is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. C. A. FRASER, consisting of superior electro-plated goods from Mappin and Webb, and others, consisting of waiters, set of spoons and forks in case, a set of cutlery with fish knives and forks, and 2 dishes, with covers in case, 6-bottle cruet stand, 3-bottle pickle stand, breakfast cruets, revolving luncheon dish, toast rack, salt cellars, sauce boat, revolving butter pot, flask, bottle stands, egg measure, flower vase, and a pair of veg table dishes in four pieces.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 mahogany semi-grand piano, by John Broadwood.
1 cases deer, bear and tiger skins, tiger nails, Chubb's locks, gold spectacle

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
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J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

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BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
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ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
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Acting Manager.

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Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 1-9m., 1-23a. Low water, 6-53m., 7-33a.
Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Library, 5-15 p.m.
Bazar in aid of St. John's Mission, Frere-Fletcher School, 4 to 7 p.m.,
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m,

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona, 11-30 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Patna left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vindobona entered the dock yesterday.

A JOLLY BOAT SUNK.—A Jolly boat was being towed out of the Prince's Dock by the Steam launch Nabob, on Wednesday afternoon, when she swamped and immediately sank. The tindal and his crew jumped into a passing boat.

TRUSTEES OF THE PARSEE PUNCHAYET FUNDS.—At a meeting of the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds, held on Wednesday, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, fourth Baronet, was elected chairman of the trustees in place of his deceased brother. A vacancy having occurred in the board, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee was elected to fill the office.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—On Wednesday morning Ramzan Pulwa, aged third-five years, a Mahomedan day labourer, was engaged in lowering a chain on board the steam ship Byculla from the main deck into No. 2 hold, when his foot slipped and he fell into the hold, a distance of about ten feet, sustaining injury to his right right foot. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondence writes on Tuesday:—Death snatched away one of the oldest inhabitants of the city in the person of Mr. Rustomjee Umrigar, who died on Sunday last of apoplexy. The deceased was the grass inspector of the Bhownagar State. He was kindly disposed towards all. His charity (though limited according to his means) has never seen the light of publicity. Prospects of the crops are better. Sufficient rain having fallen.—The Bombay Mails did not arrive hear until this morning, owing to a wash-away. Some where beyond Surat.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band Master, commencing at, 5-45, p.m. :—(Weather Permitting.)

March.....The Washington Post.....Sousa	
Divertimento on Chinese Melodies.....The Feast of Lanterns.....Glover	
Reminiscences of Tosti.....Tosti	
Valse.....Spanische Weisen.....Fetras	
Chorus & Cavatine Belisario.....Donizetti	
Galop.....Berlin.....Michaelis	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MASTER AND SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Messrs. Caron and Co., boot and harness makers, charged Yellapa Bhima with breach of contract of service agreed to under an instrument executed on October 21st 1893 for five years on a monthly salary of Rs. 22. The prosecution was under the Artificers Act XIII of 1859. The accused left service on July 19th 1897. The accused stated in his defence that he had worked off the advance he had received, and as he had no liability remaining on him he was free from the stipulations of the agreement. Mr. F. Oliveira, pleader, who defended the accused, cited the case of Lyall and Co. *vs.* Bhalu Sheik, 6 Calcutta W. R., 69 in support of the defence. The accused was discharged.

POLICE TRANSFERS.—In consequence of Superintendent Harry Brewin, having been appointed third grade District Superintendent of Police, the following transfers have been made in the Bombay Police Force:—Superintendent Holdway from Mahim Division to A Division in place of Mr. Brewin; Inspector Roberts from market section to F (Mahim) Division to act as Superintendent of Police in place of Mr. Holdway; Inspector Manley from Tarwady section to Parel section vice Inspector Okeeffe, who goes to Tardeo section; Inspector Jolliffe from Bhuleshwar section to Mandvi Section in place of Inspector Power, who acts for Inspector Roberts in the market section Constable Wandrope to Bazaar Gate section vice Acting Inspector Patterson, who goes to Chuckla section and Constable Walker from Market section to Bhuleshwar section.

AN ILLEGAL PRESENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Kalidas Nanji charged Haji Mahomed Abdoola with breach of trust in respect of a harmonium valued at Rs. 125 which he had lent to the accused on a monthly rent of Rs. 10. Mr. F. Oliveira, pleader, prosecuted. It appeared from evidence that the accused had presented the harmonium to his mistress to whom he owed Rs. 75, and who had left Bombay for her native country taking with her the instrument in question. The defence was that the harmonium having been taken on hire it was a case triable by a civil court only. The magistrate remarked that the accused had no right to give away the harmonium to his mistress. The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A RIDICULOUS CHARGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Luximon Ravji, an old man about 55 years of age, charged Kashiba Kala, a boy of 14, with enticing away Bhimi his wife, a woman stated to be 45 years old. Mr. Devrukhkar, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while the accused was defended by Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader. The complainant stated that Bhimi was his second wife and that he was her second husband. He married her about two years ago and lived at Koliwada, Mandivi. About two months' ago he left his house one morning, and on his return in the evening discovered his wife missing. He subsequently found on enquiry that the accused had taken her away. Mr. Sealy remarked that it was ridiculous to suppose that a boy of fourteen would entice away a woman who was old enough to be his grandmother. The accused was discharged.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY PORBUNDER.—During the last month ending on 31st July 1898, the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,386, among them the number of new admissions was 509, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
Hindu	103	129	102	457
Mussalman.....	32	19	92	91
Parsee	9	1	7	17
Other castes	...	2	...	2
Total.....	207	151	211	507

The average daily attendance was 77.

ROBBING A DEALER IN VEGETABLES.—Before Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting third Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Rama Babaji, a notorious character, was charged with theft of a bundle of vegetable, valued at Rs. 3-8 the property of one Balkrishna Vinayak, a vegetable seller, keeping a stall in the Parel Market. On Sunday evening last, at 6 o'clock, complainant brought a bundle of vegetables to the market, and having placed it on his stall, went to sleep on the verandah. About midnight he awoke, and found the accused sleeping near him, but about three hours after complainant found the bundle missing and the accused had disappeared. He made inquires and on receiving certain information, he went about a hundred paces from the market, where he found the accused offering the bundle for sale for one rupee and four annas. He handed over the accused to the police. Accused in his defence said that he did not steal the bundle but was only standing near it. It was a trumped-up charge. He, however, admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced six months' imprisonment with hand labour.

THEFT IN THE NARELWADY CAMP.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Barnet placed Abbaji Tookaram, a thief, having a record of four previous convictions against him before Mr. S. B. Spencer, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate and charged him with stealing silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 119 belonging to one Bhowanee Piraji, a Purdasee, residing in the Narelwady Segregation Camp. On the morning of the 28th ultimo, complainant found that his box in his room in the camp had been broken open and the ornaments abstracted therefrom. He made a report to the police and gave the name of the accused as the person, on whom he rested his suspicion, as he was seen loitering in the camp by a neighbour of the complainant. The police, on an inquiry, arrested the accused two days after at Parel with a portion of the stolen property in his possession. He then made a statement and took the police to the house of a woman named Radhi at Null Bazaar, where the woman produced the remaining portion of the stolen property, which, she said, had been given her by accused for safe custody. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted four previous convictions including one for five years in the Reformatory. He was sentenced to two years's rigorous imprisonment.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchundra presiding. There were also present:—Abdul Hussein Adamji Pirbhai, Ardashir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin Bin Abdula Kur, Byramjii Nusserwanji Serval, Campbell, H. O., Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cuffe, T. W., Darasha Ratanji Chicbgar, D'Monte Dominick A., De Silva, Diogo Manuel, Dhakji Kashinathji, Dinsha Bomanji Master, Dinsha Eduljl Wacha, Dost Mahomed Alana Fazalbhai Jumabhai, Lalji Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, T. G. R. Finny, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusji Shapurji Vakil, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Kalkhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kallandas Keshavdas, Karimbhai Adamji Pirbhai, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kazi Kabirudin, Kharsedji Nasserwanji Wadia, G., Lund, J. Macdonald, A. Mackenzie, Mir Aun Ali, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbbhaya, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Norowji Jehanjir Gamadia, Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Rastam K. R, Kama, G. W. Roughton, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Accacio G. Viegas, Vithaldas Damodar, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Hajt Yoosof Haji Esmail.

LEAVE TO ABSENT MEMBERS.

The corporation recorded letter to the President, from Mr. H. O. Campbell, stating that, owing to pressure of work, he had been unable to attend the meetings of the Corporation in the months of May, June and July 1898, and asking the approval of his absence from their meeting during these three months.

They also recorded letter to the Secretary from Mr. R. H. Vincent stating that owing to illness, Mr. H. G. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, had been obliged to charge the three months' privilege leave he had obtained from the 1st March 1898 into leave on private affairs for six months and requesting the sanction of the Corporation might be obtained to Mr. Gell's absence up to the 1st October 1898, so as to enable him to retain his seat on the Corporation.

THE JUBILEE ADDRESS.

The Corporation recorded letter to the President, from Mr. H. Luson, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, No. 1657, dated Simla, the 11th June 1898 (Home Department—Public), as follows:—"I am directed to say that the Secretary of State has intimated that Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, has been pleased to accept the address and the casket presented by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of her Majesty's reign, and has commanded that her Majesty's special thanks may be conveyed to the Corporation for this loyal offering.

THE 63 LAKHS LOAN.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla then obtained urgency for the consideration of the loan programme for the current official year which had been laid before the Standing Committee the other day. He then moved that the scheme proposed by the Commissioner be approved. He said that there only difference between the present arrangement and the original incention of the Corporation in regard to the raising of this loan was that instead of raising Rs. 34 1-4 lakhs against plague expenditure, the Commissioner now proposed to raise Rs. 20 lakhs and to meet the balance of Rs. 14 lakhs from the Rs. 19 1-4 lakhs loan. He (Mr. Ibrahim) thought that taking every thing into consideration the arrangement was an advantageous one, and hoped that the Corporation would agree to it.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta remarked that so far as the proposal before the Corporation was concerned, he thought the Corporation would feel little hesitation in according its approval to it. But in doing so it was necessary to consider two important things. They must remember that a part of the loan was intended to be raised for surface drainage scheme. The scheme had not yet been passed by the Corporation. A committee had been appointed to report upon it and it had not yet completed its labours. It was a committee to which the important question of subsoil water had been referred. It was alleged in recent years that the level of subsoil water in the city had increased very much. But there was a rumour that the experts, who had given attention to this subject, were coming to the opinion that there was no increase of subsoil water to be found in the city. (Hear, hear.) However, that was a matter to be decided at the proper time. He (Mr. Mehta) wanted to draw attention of the Corporation to the foot that the scheme had not yet been passed and it should not be supposed that by asking the Government to sanction the whole loan they were sanctioning the scheme itself. Another thing on which he wanted to direct the attention of the Corporation was of more immediate importance. The Commissioner had stated in his letter to the Standing Committee that the loan of 63 lakhs must be raised within two months. That was a very grave proposition if they considered the time for raising such a large sum. At the present time the Government or India and the Bombay Port Trust were in the market, and if the municipality were to raise 63 lakhs at the same time it was difficult to see on what terms they would get the money. He, therefore, suggested a rider to the effect that a committee composed of Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Wacha and Cuffe be appointed for the purpose of reporting as to whether a full sum of Rs. 63 lakhs must be raised within the next two months, and the committee be asked to submit its report at the meeting of the Corporation to be held on Monday next.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola accepted the rider.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji remarked that it was not desirable to raise the loan piecemeal.

Mr. Wacha submitted that the time given to the committee to submit its report was not sufficient. The question, which it would have to consider, was whether they would be able to get this loan in Calcutta and Bombay on reasonable terms. As to Dr. Cowasji's remark he would say it made no difference whether they raised the loan piece by piece.

Mr. Cuffe said it seemed to him that Mr. Wacha missed the point altogether. The Standing Committee had a direct assurance from the Commissioner that these Rs. 63 lakhs were absolutely needed at once. The question was whether it was feasible to postpone the raising of a portion of that loan until some future date. He did not hesitate to say that if it was the case that Rs. 63 lakhs were immediately wanted, the present was the time to raise it. He thought that it would be fatal to the finances of the municipality, if they raised it piecemeal.

Mr, Ibrahim having replied on the whole debate the proposition was put to the vote and carried.

MR. BALDWIN LATHAM'S LETTER ON DRAINAGE.

The corporation considered letter to the Secretary from the Commissioner, No. 9880, dated the 9th July, 1898.—Stating, with reference to the Corporation's Resolution No. 3252, dated the 7th July 1898, that receipt of a copy of the letter from Mr. Baldwin Latham to the address of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ranchorlal Chotalal, President of the Municipality, Ahmedabad, cannot be traced in his office. Forwarding a copy made from a copy in the possession of Mr. Nowrosji N. Wadia, C. I. E.

Mr. Baldwin Latham's letter has already appeared in these columns.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that they had after all got the missing letter. Mr. Baldwin Latham had been consulted by them several years ago in connection with their drainage, who wanted to commit them to one system and gas opposed to the Shone system. He did not wish to say for a moment that Mr. Baldwin Latham's should be taken as gospel in the matter of the drainage of the city. Before the Corporation proceeded to take any action, it was desirable to take the expert's opinion of their drainage officers. He had asked the report with the view of taking further action in the matter. He moved that the Commissioner be requested to favour the Corporation after consulting with the Executive Engineer and the Drainage Engineer with any observations he might wish to make on Mr. Baldwin Latham's letter, and his opinion as to the defects in the Bombay drainage system as pointed out by Mr. Latham.

Dr. N. N. Katrak seconded the proposition.

Dr. Dinshaw Master drew the attention of the Corporation to the following paragraph in Mr. Baldwin Latham's letter:—

In a previous letter I have already drawn your attention to the fact that the recent Government reports show how the health of Karachi has suffered since it has laid its new system of drainage on the Shone system; and the same thing occurred with regard to Rangoon, and so it will be to the end of the chapter; that this is a matter of which the Municipality of Bombay have full knowledge I must inform you that arrangements were being entered into between the Municipality of Bombay and myself for my acting as their Consulting Engineer, but upon the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Acworth, informing my agent, Mr. Frederick Edgelow, of Bombay, that I should be required to give my assent to the Shone system, I declined to have anything whatever to do with them, and the following is a quotation of a letter which I wrote to my agent at the time:—"If it is required by the Bombay Municipality that I should advise them to adopt the Shone system at Bombay, I should decline under any circumstances. No amount of remuneration would relieve my conscience in case of the advice so tendered. I should look upon myself as morally guilty of culpable homicide if I recommended any authority with my present knowledge to adopt the Shone system in any locality, much more so in an eastern country and in a city like Bombay; and if my appointment of Consulting Engineer to the Municipality of Bombay depended upon being able to recommend the Shone system, then there is an end to my engagement, as I decline, both upon moral and engineering grounds, to be a party to any such recommendation, for I know very well in the course of a limited period what the result would be and the authorities would not be less the day when they commenced such an undertaking.

Dr. Master said that the statement made by Mr. Latham was of a serious character. When the Corporation consulted a professional man they asked his independent opinion, which ought not to be biassed or in any way prejudiced by the Municipal Commissioner. It appeared from the letter that Mr. Acworth, the late Commissioner, wanted to bind down Mr. Latham to a particular system of drainage, but the latter of course refused to Commit himself to it. The Corporation had implicit confidence in their officers, which ought never to be abused. The Commissioner ought never to have influenced the mind of the expert.

Mr. Roughton said that Dr. Master seemed to rely upon what Mr. Latham had stated without hearing what the other side had to say in the matter.

Mr. Cuffe said that in the paragraph in question there were certain statements made which ought not to be allowed to pass unchallenged with regard to the health of the city of Rangoon it might be mentioned that it was not in accordance with the facts, if they were to accept the literature on the subject. Mr. Latham made the statement by way of showing the effect the shone system had on the health of the city. That statement was promptly contradicted by the Health Officer of Rangoon. As it stood in the letter, it was calculated to prejudice the minds of the members of the Corporation and the general public against a system, whatever it might be.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

PLAGUE CHARGES.

The Corporation next considered memorandum rom the Commissioner, No. 9907, dated the 20th July 1898.—Forwarding, for the information of the Corporation, copy of Government Resolution No. 3213, dated the 18th July 1898, in the Financial Department, on the subject of part payment to the Municipality on account of the Government share of plague charges.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta referring to the resolution of Government said that his notice of motion given in regard to the plague expenditure might be considered with the resolution in as much as they related to the same subject, and which ran as follows:—That the Municipal Commissioner be asked not to make any further advances to Government on account of plaguze expenditure till the accounts of the sums advanced up till now are settled. Speaking to the whole proposition he said that the letter of Government was worth studying. He supposed most of the members of the Corporation had read the letter, but he felt sure that none of them had quite understood it. (Laughter).

Mr. Shroff: It is a reflection on Government.

Mr. Mehta said it was no reflection on any body. He did not think any member understood what the letter meant as it was so ingeniously drawn up. (Laughter.) After reading a portion of the letter, which has already appeared is these columns, Mr. Mehta remarked that the beauty of a particular part of the letter was that Government whenever they had a claim against the Municipality, whether it was admitted or not, they insisted upon them paying even under a protest, and having received that money on account set it right or settled it in any way they liked afterwards. But while the Corporation was unable to pay interest on the amount taken away by Government, the latter never paid such interest on moneys due to the Corporation by them. It invariably happened that the wrong party escaped the payment of such interest.

It seemed to him that in response to the position taken up by the Government, the Corporation could do nothing but to say that they would not now pay any money on account of plague, till the accounts of the plague expenditure were completely settled and audited. He would go further and say it was the duty of the Corporation to protect the interest of the ratepayers by telling Government that this was a sort of one-sided action to which they could not agree. It was utterly impossible that they should go on paying moneys in advance for plague expenditure before the accounts were settled. The object of his motion was tha the Commissioner should be at once instructed not to advanen any money to Government in regard to plague expenditure till the accounts were rendered or till the Corporation decided the question otherwise. There was another reason why they should pass his resolution. The Corporation had appointed a Committee for the purpose of going into these accounts. The committee had appointed a sub-committee to consider them and draw up a report. The accounts and the circumstances connected with the Plague Committee's expenditure were of such a character that it seemedtohim that the committee would have to come back to the Corporation for the purpose of telling them to stop all supplies and ask Government to render to them legal and complete account of the money which had been paid by the Corporation and to refund to them any money which it owed them. It was also probable that the committee would tell them that it was utterly impossible for them to go through the accounts owing to their being in a dreadful state of confusion, and would ask them to appoint special auditors for that purpose. In conclusion Mr. Mehta moved that the memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding copy of Government resolution be recorred; that the copy of the Government resolution be forwarded to the committee appointed by Corporation's resolution of 14th April 1898 to report on the expenditure of the Plague Committee from moneys sanctioned by the Corporation; and that the Municipal Commissioner be asked not to make any further advances to Government on account of plague expenditure till the accounts of the sums advanced up till now were settled.

Mr. Wacha seconded the proposition.

Mr. Roughton said he hoped the Corporation would not pass the proposition, or at least the last part of it. It must be remembered that the question before the Corporation was not, one as to whether the Government, the Plague Committee or the Municipality was to blame for the confused state of accounts. They ought to bear in mind that the Municipality was at present suppliant to Government to bear a certain portion of the plague charges. No ordinary man would think that it was the right way to get Government to accede to their request by saying that they would defy it and not pay a single copper until the accounts had been settled. There was a question of common prudence in this matter, that they should not adopt towards Government a hostile attitude in connection with the payment of debts due to them. On principles he agreed with Mr. Mehta, but it was not wise on their part to make an enemy of the Government and thereby lose all their chance of getting a contribution from it. There was another serious point which he would ask the Corporation to bear in mind, and it was this that the prospect of recrudescence of plague was before them and the Municipality would now have to conduct the plague operations. He asked if this was fit time for them to close their pockets and say that they were not going to do any thing, simply because Government refused to pay a lakh and a half which it admitted it owed to them? He submitted this was not the position which they should assume towards Government. He them moved an amendment to the effect that the latter part of the resolution be deleted.

Dr. De Silva seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner observed that the resolution moved by Mr. Mehta seemed to him to be of a somewhat vague character. A very large sum was due to the Corporation by the Government, and he thought it would be paid to them in due time. It must be remembered that the Government bore the whole expenditure of the inspection by rail and sea, and it had to pay the salaries and other expenses of the district officers who were working in the city, which came to about Rs. 7,000 a month. The Corporation on their part bore such charges which were considered to be actually due to the city. He did not see how it was possible to carry out such a resolution as had been moved by Mr. Mehta, and if it were passed he would deprecate it in a great degree. He considered that it should be laid before them in a much more distinct and definite form than it then was. He did not see how it could be acted upon as at present worded.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe said that he thoroughly sympathised with Mr. Mehta's motion but he might agreeing with Mr. Roughton say that it was the very worst policy possible just now to throw down the gauntlet in that particular way. If Mr. Mehta had adopted a less hostile attitude and instead of cutting off the supplies had suggested an earnest remonstrance to be made to Government, he would have the support of the whole of the Corporation. He thought that the Corporation would not be prepared to support the hostile attitude, which might be fraught with serious results in the matter of the dealing with plague in Bombay. He moved an amendment to the effect that the President be requested to address Government pointing out the loss sustained by the Municipality in respect of interest charges by the delay which was likely to occur if payment was deferred until completion of the Government audit and in the mean while Government be requested to pay the amount claimed by the Municipality subject to future audit.

Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas seconded the amentment.

Dr. Dinshaw Master spoke in favour of Mr. Mehta's proposition.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji agreed with the views expressed by and the amendment of Mr. Cuffe.

Mr. Mehta in replying on the debate said that he was sorry to observe that the members who had addressed the Corporation were not quite clear in their minds as to the position of the Corporation and the Government. He was glad that neither Mr. Roughton nor Mr. Cuffe had deprecated the principle of his proposition. Having explained at some length the relative position of the Corporation and the Government according to law Mr. Mehta proceeded to argue that he had not adopted a hostile or defiant attitude towards government, but all he desired was that the Corporation, which held the ratepayers' money in trust should be fairly and squarely dealt with by Government. Who ought to defray the plague expenditure from Imperial exchequer. He absolutely denied that the Corporation should adopt a suppliant attitude towards Government, but on the contrary he maintained that what they asked for was nothing more than was their due. Mr. Cuffe seemed to have great faith in Government that they would send them a favourable reply to their representation. He (Mr. Mehta) had at one time great faith, perhaps greater faith than Mr. Cuffe, but he was sorry to say that in the course of years it had dwindled away. He hoped that Mr. Cuffe would prove a true prophet, and he asked that the Corporation would allow him to withdraw his proposition in favour of Mr. Cuffe's amendment.

Mr. Roughton also having withdrawu his amendment in favour of Mr. Cuffe's, the latter was put to the vote and carried name con.

The Corporation after transacting other business adjourned till Monday next.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Esplade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered.....	51	29	51	75	52	3	48	54
Thursday, August 4th	0	5	0	10	0	5	0	9
Total.....	51	34	51	85	52	8	48	63
Total fall to August 4th, 1897	45	19	45	27	47	67	45	5
Total fall to August 4th, 1896	67	35	68	86	75	6	63	68

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	139	9
On the 2nd August 1898	3	30
Total.....	142	39
DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	30	65
On the 2nd August	0	8
Total.....	30	73
Total fall up to 2nd August 1897	17	73
Total fall up to 2nd August 1896.....	43	64

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 4TH OF AUGUST, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
Lahore ...	29·429	ESE	2	95·1	83·5	78	...	12·77	−3·53
Sirsa ...	29·429	SE	...	99·3	80·9	76	...	5·12	...
Delhi ...	29·439	Calm	3	94·2	78·9	94	2·70	10·07	−7·88
Agra ...	29·431	NW	3	99·5	81·9	93	0·01	9·71	−5·29
Cawnpore ...	29·420	Calm	1	99·3	80·6	89	...	18·87	...
Allahabad ...	29·443	WSW	4	92·1	78·3	91	1·56	21·64	+2·36
Jhansi ...	29·432	SW	4	93·1	76·7	91	2·34	24·20	+4·68
Jacobabad ...	29·414	SE	5	108·4	83·0	69	...	2·90	+1·16
Karachi ...	29·531	W	14	88·4	79·0	80	...	2·17	−2·15
Jeypore ...	29·472	W	5	94·1	77·9	71	...	13·38	+0·22
Ajmere ...	29·510	W	10	91·9	78·1	80	...	7·57	−3·19
Deesa ...	29·568	WNW	11

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All that piece or parcel of Government (pension and tax) land or ground (called Ambawady), together with the messuage, tenement, bungalow, stables and outhouse standing thereon, situate lying and being at Malabar Hill in the City of Bombay on the west side of Doongersey Road, in the registration of Bombay, containing by admeasure ment five thousand two hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 572 new No. B 2730 old Survey No. 21 and new Survey No.—and bounded on or towards the east partly by the said Doongdrey Road and partly by the private road of of Jaitha Doongersey, on or towards the west partly by the Hindu Charitable ground partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq., on or towards the north partly by the said private road of Jaitha Doongersey and partly by the property of the said Nusshrwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq., and on or towards the south by the property of Jaitha Doongersey and separated the refrom by a party wall, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 20, 21, and Wards No. 3157, and were formerly in the occupation of Mr. O'Leary as tenant, and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 5th August, 1898.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4.

THE allotments of Indian Council Bills in London yesterday comprised Rs. 6,30,000 to Calcutta, 17,60,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 1,10,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 7-8d., 57 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. An extra allotment of Rs. 80,000 of Bills was made to Bombay, at 1s. 3 29-32d. It was announced that 25 lakhs will be alloted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 5-8d.

Consols remained at 111 1-16; French Rentes at 103 1-2; Indian Sterling Loan at 113 1-2; and Rupee Securities at £63. Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·23 fcs. Bar Silver advanced 1-8d., to 27 1-4d. per oz; while in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 58 3-4 cent per oz., but demand Exchange on London was 1-4 cent higher, at 4·85 1-4 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 38 1-4 per 4-16 lbs., August-September shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 37s. per 416 lbs., August-September shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal; Brown Rapeseed at 34s. per 416 lbs., August-September shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, market easier in tone; Linseed at 35 1-2s. per 416 lbs., August-September shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round, and American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 3-8d. and 3 5-16d. per lb. for August and December-January deliveries, respectively. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York the prices of Ready Mid.-Uplands and Futures were stationary, at 6 1-16 cents for Ready Mid.-Uplands, 5·88 cents for September Futures, and 6·02 cents for December. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Our local Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day, and without any further change in prices. Shippers bought 850 bales, of which 350 bales were Dhulia at Rs. 134 to Rs. 135; 300 Chopda, at Rs. 138 1-2; 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 140; 100 Poolgaum, at Rs. 145 per candy. The Mills purchased 100 bales each of Compta, Dhulia, Akote, Saw-ginned, and Indore, at Rs. 154, Rs. 135, Rs. 140, Rs. 145, Rs. 135, respectively; and 200 Morvi, at Rs. 142.

The telegraphic reports received this morning from the districts stated that the Cotton plants in the Broach district were flourishing where on higher ground, while the lower ground will have to be re-sown; a break was needed generally and the weather looked like clearing up. A break was also needed at Sholapur, where the food-grains were nevertheless doing well. In the Berar and Khandesh districts the weather was cloudy, and the Cotton plants were flourishing.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There is no fresh feature to report in these markets.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,381	bales.
Wheat	6,471	cwts,
Linseed	3,242	"
Rapeseed	6,624	"
Gingellyseed	1,339	"
Poppyseed	809	"
Castorseed	1,921	"
Rice	1,775	"

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet with very little business doing.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. No Bills were offering, and the demand for Bank Paper was limited. Some re-sales were reported, and the market remained steady throuhout the day, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 27-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Francs	108	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues dull, with quotations given to-day at 95 9-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 95 7-16 for Account, and 85 for Threes.

SHARES.—Currimbhoy Miills are Rs. 20 lower, while, on the other hand, Lukhmidas and Manockjee Petit are Rs. 10 higher.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 30-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	27 1-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane left here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, AUGUST 4.

The P and O. Company's s.s. Brindisi (extra) left here yesterday afternoon for Bombay. The s.s. Socotra arrived here this morning.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 5.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYEBJI.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

970—Payne G and S—Meherali Mohomed Chinai vs Khetsidas Luckminarayen and others—Hiralall M and M—Part heard.

971-203-95—In person—Utamram Icharam vs Rangildas Tribhowandas—Smetham B and Noble.

972-380-93—Hiralal M and M—Surajmal Ramsukdas and others vs Purshotamlal Gopinath and others—Wadia and G.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

257-93—Maganlal and R—Manockchand Kapurchand vs Rachappa Virappa Karajgy and others—Dikshit and D and K J Mantri

652-97—Shamroo P—Bai Jadaw and another vs Hargovandas Pranjeevandas and others—Ardesir H and D

305-94—Crawford B and Co—Rampartab Manalal and others vs Goverdhundas Balmakund and others—Tyabjee D and Co

64-97—Captain and V—Balaram Bhaskerjee vs Ramchandra Bhaskerjee and others—Jehangir and S and In person.

380-96—Jehangir and S—Mowjee Luckhimjee vs Hemraj Jetha and others—Payne G and S

369-96—Edgelow and G—Aga Mohamed Ismail bin Hajee Abdul Cassum Cazrani vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and Co—Payne G and S

535-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Ramnath Salegram and others vs Chegu Sabharayudo—K J Mantri

278-97—Jehangir and S—Nagsey Koorpal vs Laljee Shamjee and others—Matubai and J

438-97—Manshukial D and J—Shirichand Jetha and others vs Balkrishna Ramchandra and others—In person

13-98—Nanu and H—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Dady vs Chundoolal Dalsukh—Payne G and S

Before the Hon Mr Justice STRACHEY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

137-81—Crawford B and Co—The Steam Ship Kasala Co Ld vs Steam Dewcurn Nanjee—Roughton and B

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the English Press and M Co Limited and Reduced—Wadia and G—The English Press and M Co Limited, Petitioners.

Postponed Long Causes.

208-95—Roughton and B—The Fabrish Senitede Biachi Coloni vs Jugmohundas Vundrawandas and others—Little and Co

Testamentary Suits.

13-95—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M

2-96—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Atumram—M N Sacklatwalla

22-97—Matubai and J—Bhowanishanker Ruttonji and others vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S

Postponed Long Causes.

273-97—Captain and V—Sittaram Sowba and another vs The Hindoostan Spg and Wg Mills Co Ld—Dikshit and D

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·689
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	861
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·8
General Directions of wind*	W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 359
Fall of Rain	0·09
Total fall during month	6·37
" year	48·63
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th August	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

ADEN.

MARRIAGE.

BURVETT—NICHOLSON—July 19, at the Roman Catholic Church, Steamer Point, Aden, by the Right Rev Doctor Lasserre, Bishop of Morocco and Vicar Apostolic of Arabia, Assisted by the Rev Father Francis, Roman Catholic Chaplain, Edwin Edward Burvett, Manager, Union Club, Aden, youngest son of Joseph Burvett, Esq. of Lucknow, to Euphemia Blanche (Effie) Nicholson, only daughter of Isaac Nicholson, Esq, of the Opium Factory, Gazipore.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DARLING—July 30, the wife of Rev Charles W Darling Chaplain of Howra, of a son.

FOX-STRANGWAYS—July 29, at Pachmari, C P, Mrs M W Fox-Strangways, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

O'CONNELL—SMITH—July 25, at Monywa, Upper Burma, by the Rev W Sheratt, M J O'Connell, Indian Telegraphs, to Mary Elizabeth (May) Smith.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1898.

MR. YERBURGH, member for Chester, and also member of a much exercised committee of gentlemen who have taken special charge of British interests in the Far East, has asked a crucial question in the House of Commons. By way of giving it emphasis he prefaced it by a proposal to reduce Lord Salisbury's salary by £500 for past delinquencies, while congratulating his lordship on his statement in the House of Lords on Monday last that he had authorised Sir Claude Macdonald to inform the Chinese Government that Great Britain will support them against any Power committing an act of aggression on China for permitting British subjects to construct or support railways and public works in China. The question put was this: "Does the undertaking given to China convey a promise of protection?" As we have shown the Chinese Government when pressed in January last to "make a stand" against Russian threats in such a promise, replied to Sir Claude Macdonald that matters of protection against Russia, would be the only thing that would help them. That promise was refused, and Mr. Balfour justified the refusal by stating that the protection asked for would involve the guarantee of the integrity of Chinese territory, which ought not to be granted. It was therefore quite right that Mr. Yerburgh should ask whether the undertaking now entered into involves a promise of protection. The question was plain enough and admitted of a simple answer, yes or no. Mr. Curzon however appears to have very carefully abstained from the use of such uncompromising—or compromising—monosyllables. He preferred to say that nothing could be more precise than "the assurance of support" given to China. That reply left Mr. Yerburgh and the rest of mankind precisely as wise as they were before. An assurance of support may mean a great deal, or it may mean nothing more than the assurance of distinguished consideration which diplomatists are so ready with, when they are not disposed to give anything more tangible. Is it moral support, or diplomatic support, or material support, which has been promised to China? Mr. Curzon tells his questioner on that point nothing that he did not know before. It is nothing to the purpose to be told, as Mr. Curzon proceeded to tell the House, that the policy of the Open Door has not been abandoned in Manchuria or elsewhere in China, and that the door has not been shut in the face of Great Britain, seeing that China has given the latter precisely the same assurance she has given France.

The simple question is whether Great Britain has guaranteed the integrity of China against the Powers threateniug her, and preventing her from giving railway and other concessions to British subjects. Nor is it more to the point to hear from the optimistic Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs that the concessions secured by Great Britain in China "within the last few months," are greater than those obtained by all her rivals put together, thus prove her ascendency in the political counsels of Peking. The important thing is to know whether Lord Salisbury has given China in July a guarantee of territorial integrity against foreign aggression arisiug out of the rival claims of concessionaires and company promoters, which rightly or wrongly he refused to give in January last. If such a guarantee has been given, and if contemporaneously with it Great Britain is able to boast that she has secured advantages exceeding those obtained by all her rivals put together we must be prepared for a great explosion of wrath in the Continental press. And the Government must be prepared—for great developments in the Far East and possibly else where, far exceeding in magnitude and importance than those which have occupied more attention from time to time during the past three years. If on the other hand the assurance of support, given in terms so definite and precise that it is impossible to imagine anything more excelling in definiteness and precision, simply means moral support, or diplomatic support, no harm is done. The Empire is not committed to unknown and immeasurable liabilities, which adventurous Foreign Cabinets might at any moment spring upon us. If that be the real state of the case, it is not easy to understand why Lord Salisbury of all men should have gone out of his way to make a statement in the House of Lords calculated to create a very different impression. That his lordship's statement has been understood in a minatory sense is plainly enough indicated by the congratulations of the member for Chester on that recent statement in the House of Lords. Mr. Curzon's reply was an evasion of the question, not a reply. It was no doubt purposely vague; a diplomatic answer intended to satisfy the questioner without committing the Government to anything. Why was not Lord Salisbury on Monday last equally vague and equally diplomatic? It would have been far better from the point of view of practical politics not to have inflamed rivalries already sufficiently active and resentful.

THE congratulatory tone of the remarks of Mr. S. M. Moses, the retiring President of the Bank of Bombay, at the annual meeting of that institution was fully justified by the results attained during the half year ended June 30th last. The earnings of the Bank not only went beyond its own record, but were far better in proportion to its resources than those of the sister institutions in Calcutta and Madras. This latter circumstance may account for the criticisms in which the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* has indulged on one or two recent occasions, simply because the Bank holds a large part of its assets in Government paper. Apparently he is unaware that the Presidency Bank's Act obliges these institutions to hold their reserves in Government securities. The critic cannot, of course, pretend that the Bank is in any way responsible for the depreciation in the value of rupee paper and therefore in order to make his position logical, he closes his last tirade by remarking that "The irony of the situation comes in when one remembers that the present price of Government securities is wholly the result of the legislation of 1893, and of the contraction of the currency that has followed, and that the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay was then one of the strongest supporters of the Government's action and a leading exponent of the advantages which were expected to flow from the closure of the Mints." For crass ignorance on the part of a "commercial correspondent" presumed to write as an expert the premise on which this supposed "irony" rests, would be hard to beat. During the first four years after India refused to continue to be the silver sink of the world the rates ruling for Government securities, were higher on the average than in the four preceding years, even without making allowance for the reduction of interest by Sir James Westland's very successful conversion scheme. Two years ago Government paper was selling at rates which had not been reached since 1881, when the interest was 4½ instead of 3½ per cent. It was not until the close of 1896 brought the country face to face with an unprecedented series of calamities that rupee scrip went below par. From some of these calamities the Empire has scarcely had time to recover, but for all that Government paper would probably have again been quoted at par by this time, if Government had adopted a policy more in accordance with the most elementary principles of successful borrowing and the maintenance of good credit. In a year of famine and in spite of the remonstrances of financial experts, Sir James Westland insisted on going to a tight money market for a loan of three crores; and this year when conditions are still unfavourable another appeal is to be made though only for two-fifths of the amount raised in 1897. Worse still, Government when possessed of large Treasury balances at the time of greatest stringency in the money market refused to temporarily lend to the Presidency Banks on the security of Government paper, so that they in turn might have more funds available for financing the trade of the country on the same security. The result was, as Mr. Moses said yesterday, to greatly shake the implicit confidence hitherto possessed by native dealers and merchants in the convertability of Government paper into cash at short notice.

The commission of these blunders may be regarded as the main cause why Government paper has not recovered from its depressed condition, in a degree corresponding to the recovery of the country from the accumulated misfortunes which were the original factors in depreciating State securities. For the mistaken policy of Government the Bank of Bombay does not even possess such small contributory responsibility as would arise from offering no protest against the policy that has been adopted. From no quarter did there come more convincing arguments, or more prophetic warnings, as to the evils of seeking to raise a rupee loan in a year of famine than from the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank; and to seek to establish a connection between his advocacy of the policy of closed Mints five or six years ago, and the present depreciation of Government securities is as illogical a task as could well be conceived. In common with all other holders of State securities, the Bank would probably sustain a loss if it was necessary for it at the present time to sell its paper. But when an institution possesses a reserve fund amounting to nearly three-fourths of its paid up capital, the prospect of such a contingency is very remote. The reserve as Mr. Moses said yesterday is sufficient to fortify the Bank against any reverse of fortune that is ever likely to overtake it. The Directors might therefore without any fear as to the future go on their way, without making any special provision to meet a temporary reduction in the market value of holdings the eventual recovery of which, and that in the near future, is certain. Even assuming for the sake of argument that the quotation of Government scrip remains below par for several years to come—and that is extremely unlikely—the Bank's position would be as strong as ever. The terms of the Act preclude it from speculative dealing in shares and unguaranteed securities and the paper it holds is of course ultimately redeemable at par, the rate at which it is calculated in the Reserve Fund. Even if the management could have forseen the calamities of 1897, and the depreciation in the price of paper which would temporarily result, it is not very apparent how they could have done otherwise than purchase Government scrip seeing they are compelled by the Act to hold their reserve therein. The action of the Directors in meeting the existing depreciation by transferring three lakhs from the funds for losses (which in spite of the general depression was drawn upon for no other purpose) and also in setting aside four lakhs for a special reserve fund to be used hereafter for the same purpose if needed is of the nature of making assurance doubly sure, It provides in all seven lakhs to make good any losses in the extremely unlikely event of what Mr. Moses aptly described as the Bank being called upon to "sacrifice its securities by selling them in a market crushed by the severity of monetary pressure and satiated with all descriptions of public securities."

The argument need not be further pursued; a financial institution, like a tree, is judged by its fruits, and these in the case before us continue year after year to be of a very substantial and satisfactory nature. It is more to the purpose to turn to the comprehensive review given by the retiring Chairman of the financial history of the past year, and his remarks on the currency proposals now before the Fowler Committee. Like every other financial authority who has publicly stated his views, Mr. Moses gives no support whatever to the Government scheme, to the underlying principle of which—forced contraction of currency—the events of the last twelve months as he pointed out, have borne such strong condemnation. The older and far more practicable scheme propounded by Mr. Lindsay, was described as having a great deal to commend it, though the need for modification was admitted. As to the objection raised by Sir James Westland that the Lindsay plan would involve a certain amount of risk to the State, Mr. Moses believes that some such risk is inseparable from any practicable scheme for ensuring fixity of exchange. When one remembers that after months of incubation, the united wisdom of Government and their financial advisers was only able to produce a non-liability scheme that has been universally condemned by practical men of business, this theory seems by no means unreasonable. We are not able to go with Mr. Moses in the opinion that if a scheme was tried and found unsuccessful we could revert to the *status quo ante* without harm either to Government or to the public, for it seems to us that it would be better to retain the present "limping standard," than to enter upon experimental currency reforms which do not possess elements of finality. Mr. Moses was however careful to qualify his opinion by basing it on the supposition that the Mints remain closed, and took occasion to controvert the view that the trade of India has suffered from the legislation of 1893—an assertion as contrary to the facts as that the reduction in the value of Government paper during the last twelve month has been due to the same cause. In both respects there was improvement and not retrogression subsequent to the closing of the Mints until the disturbing influences of famine, plague and war were introduced. To give permission to every comer to sell to the Mint as much silver as he pleases for the purpose of being coined into rupees, would be fatal to that stability of exchange which is needed to, bring British capital into the country thereby relieving trade from the handicap imposed upon it each busy season by the high rates charged for monetary accommodation. As Mr. Moses remarked, if this is one of the results of the deliberations of the Currency Committee they will confer a great and lasting boon on the trading classes of India generally. The two extremes of action lie between reopening the mints with free coinage and thereby giving us a redundant and depreciated currency on the one hand, and the proposals of further currency contraction propounded by the Government of India on the other. It is difficult to say which of the two plans would be most suicidal. Surely between the two extremes the Fowler Committee will be able to find a *via media*.

DURING the week ended on Tuesday the mortality from all causes was increased by 32, but that still leaves a margin of 54 to the good as compared to the quinquennial average. In the same week of last year there were 1,071 deaths, being 456 more; and yet only 18 deaths plague from plague were registered, owing to the wholesale concealmeut of cases resorted to and the faulty diagnoses of plague. In the last return we have 62 deaths recorded from the disease, and there is no reason to suppose in view of a mortality rate below normal that these figures are deficient. Taking into account the existence of a cholera epidemic last year claiming 220 victims in the week euded August 2, it may with some amount of confidence be asserted that where one plague death takes place now four occurred at this time last year, when the total mortality was nearly double what it is at present. Upon these figures we may base the cheering hope that if we are to be visited by another epidemic in the cold weather it will be one of much less intensity than that which we were experiencing a few months ago. The table shows still more markedly than its predecessors have done of late how excessive were the registrations twelve months ago of remittent fever, phthisis and diseases of the respiratory system as compared with the average and with the current figures. The sixty-two death registered this week from plague were distributed throughout all the wards of the city, the two at Khetwadi preventing the Girgaum ward from again sending in a blank return. In the Maudvie ward one-third of the total occurred, the Market ward had 11 deaths, and the Byculla ward 12. One Jew, two Native Christians, and two Mahomedans were the only victims of plague not belonging to the various sections of the Hindu race.

As an indication of the readiness of the British fleet in the Far East for any emergency we may quote the information received by last mail from a naval correspondent. Within a week of the occupation of Port Arthur every ship in the China station was there and on the Powerful's anchoring she was at once prepared for action. She kept steam ready at a quarter of an hour's notice, rigged up mantlets and splinter-screens all along the decks to protect guns' crews, keeping strict watch all night, with crews sleeping by their guns. This went on for some time. Colliers were in attendance to supply the needs of the fleet and one of them with four thousand tons of coal was ultimately sent to deposit it at Hongkong. At Wei-hai-Wei, it seems, there is at present difficulty in arranging for big ships, but berths can only be found when the harbour is surveyed, and when the wrecks of the Chinese ships that were sunk there are removed. The British now occupy the island, marines having been landed. They have proceeded to put the place in order, and clear out all the objectionable Chinese grog-shops and other dens. The premises vacated by the Japanese were found to be in very good condition, perfectly clean and habitable.

WHATEVER politics Mr. Doughty may profess it is evident the Grimsby electors want him to represent them, whatever he may call himself. So long as he is the same man that is good enough for them. At the last General Election they returned him as a Liberal by a majority of 181 against the Rt. Hon. E. Heneage, but now that he has declared himself an Unionist and after resigning his seat sought re-election, they return him by a majority of 1751. The seat has gone from the Liberals to the Unionists and Mr. Doughty has taken it with him. Mr. Doughty is an alderman and ex-mayor of Grimsby, a successful coal-merchant and ship owner and a large employer of labour.

IN order to witness the Presidency cricket match His Excellency Lord Sandhurst will arrive from Poona, at the Victoria Terminus, Railway Station, at 7-30 p.m., Railway time, on Monday. The arrival will be private. His Excellency will stay at Government House Malabar Point.

HIS Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C.E., of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only, and has been pleased to nominate Mr. C. T. Burke, M. Inst, C.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council in his place.

UNDER instructions from Bombay Command, Head Quarters, a Detachment of the 25th Bombay Rifles, consisting of a British Officer, 3 Native Officers and 150 rank and file, is to proceed to the Thanna and Nasik Districts, on special duty in connection with the dacoities which have of late been committed in those Collectorates.

MR. T. BIRKETT, of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Apollo Street, and Mr. J. M. Divecha, the Judicial Department Secretariat, have been appointed Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association. All correspondence should be addressed to them.

AT the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, held yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. S. M. Moses, chairman of the Board of Directors, a dividend and a bonus equal to twelve per cent was declared. The chairman, in the course of his speech pointed out that during the years there were several failures owing to the stringency of the money market, but as usual the Bank had fortunately lost nothing. The Bank earned larger profits during the last twelve months than in any year since its foundation and this too, in a year of pestilence, famine and war. During the last six months they earned Rs. 17,69,000 which represented no less than 35 per cent. per annum on their capital. The reserve fund now stands at seventy lacs besides four lacs set aside from their profits and 3 lacs transferred from the fund for losses to meet the depreciation in the market value of their holdings of Government paper. Such a handsome earning was secured by the Bank owing to the care and ability of the management. Mr. Shapurji Bharucha proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Sleigh and to the officers staff in very eulogistic terms.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, the loan programme prepared by the Commissioner for the current official year was approved, and on the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta a small committee of three members was appointed to report as to whether the full sum of Rs. 63 lakhs must be raised within the next two months as recommended by the Commissioner. Another question which engaged the attention of the Corporation was the subject of payment by Government its share of the plague charges. The Honorable Mr. Mehta moved that the Government resolution in connection with this matter be forwarded to the committee appointed by the Corporation in April last for the purpose of reporting on the expenditure of the Plague Committee for report and the Commissioner be asked not to make any further advances to Government on account of plague expenditure till the accounts of the sums advanced up till now were settled. Mr. Roughton strongly opposed the proposition and advised the Corporation not to take up a hostile attitude towards Government, they being suppliants for any contribution they could get. He moved an amendment to the effect that the latter portion of the resolution be deleted. Mr. Cuffe moved another amendment, which proved acceptable to all parties and which was eventually carried. It was to the effect that the President be requested to address Government pointing out the loss sustained by the Municipality in respect of interest charges by the delay which was likely to occur if payment was deferred until the completion of the Government audit and in the meanwhile Government be requested to pay the amount claimed by the Municipality subject to future audit.

DURING the week ended August 3rd, British dollars were transferred from the Bombay Mint to the Customs House for export to the value of Rs. 10,53,000. The balance held on account of tenderers for the coinage, including bullion awaiting assay was valued at Rs. 81,42,000.

THE following appointments have been made:—Mr G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S., to be Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind, vice Mr. J. L. Johnston, B.A. (Dub.), I.C.S., retired. The Honourable Mr. A. S. Moriarty, Bar.-at-Law, I.C.S., to be First Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, vice Mr. Whitworth. Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., to be Second Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, vice the Honourable Mr. Moriarty, continuing to be Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor until further orders.

MR. A. C. LOGAN, I. C. S., acting Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, has been granted furlough for one year and eight months. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S, has been appointed to act for him as a temporary measure, but Mr. R. B. Stewart, I.C.S., is to act for Mr. Logan, on relief by Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I.C.S, on his return from leave.

DURING the absence on leave of Mr. W. A. Dubois, allowed three months' privilege leave, Mr. H. Pogson, is to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Khandesh District, Mr. F. G. Collett to act as Assistant Superintendent in the Khandesh District as a temporary measure.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL G. WATERS, on return to duty, has resumed charge of his appointment as Presidency Surgeon, Third District, and in Medical charge of the Common Prison, House of Correction, and Byculla Schools, and is to act as Physician, St. George's Hospital, in addition, during the absence of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. B. Boyd on privilege leave.

DURING the absence on leave of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel M. L. Bartholomeusz, M.B., C.M., Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel K. S. Nariman acts as Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, continuing to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District.

MR. F. J. VARLEY, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Khandesh, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-eight days.

MR. F. G. PRATT, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Akalkot, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. A. Weir, I.C.S.

CAPTAIN D. B. THOMSON, 28th Bombay Pioneers, is appointed Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, Kirkee, in addition to his Military duties.

DURING the absence on leave of Mr. J. Dodgson, Mr. W. F. D. Fisher holds charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, South Thana, and Mr. A. G. Edie of that of Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, in addition to their own duties.

MR. C. N. CLIFTON has been appointed to be Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar, on relief by Mr. J. Tate.

MR. R. OLIVER, Deputy Superintendent, Preventive Service, Customs Department, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-five days.

CAPTAIN J. W. B. MERRYWEATHER, Fifth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, Mr. H. Murray, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, and Mr. W. A. Wallinger, extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, have been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of their respective leaves.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. W. B. BOYD, F.R.C.S., has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months.

THE services of the Reverend J. Henderson, M.A., Chaplain, Church of Scotland, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE Reverend P. R. Harrison, Junior Chaplain, Bombay, has been granted by the Secretary of State a further extension of furlough on medical certificate for two months.

CAPTAIN P. H. CUNNINGHAM, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, have been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Karachi, in addition to his Military duties, during the absence of Major C. A. S. Montgomery on privilege leave.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Aug. 2, was 615, giving a death-rate of 37·14 per annum per thousand as against 65·61 the corresponding period of last year, and 39·99 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 112 died from fevers; of which 62 were bubonic; 2, measles; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 95, phthisis; 34 diseases of the nervous system; 108, affections of the respiratory organs; 39, diarrhœa; 30, dysentery; 28, still-born; 70, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain 22; Brahmin, 18; Lingaet, 2; Hindu of other caste, 276; Hindu outcaste, 83; Musalman, 159; Parsee, 24; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 15; Eurasian, 3; European, 6; Negro-African, 3; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 171 as against 203 the corresponding period of last year, and 284 the average over the past five years.

THE annual cricket match between the Simla Cricket Club and Mr. Panthaki's Parsee eleven will take place early in October.

LIEUTENANT C. Dixon succeeds Captain Beaumont as Adjutant, 16th Lancers. He is well known as one of our best steeplechase riders.

THE following regimental teams have already entered for the Durand Football Tournament at Simla next month:—9th Lancers (Muttra); South Wales Borderers (Chakrata); Somersetshire Light Infantry (Kuldanna); Black Watch (Sitapur); North Staffordshire Regiment (Subathu). The Rifle Brigade (Solon) and the Devonshire Regiment (Jullundur) are also likely to enter; while Simla will probably provide two local teams. The tournament promises well this year.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS HANGING FIRE.

LONDON, AUG. 3, MIDNIGHT.

M. Cambon, acting as the Spanish Plenipotentiary, and President McKinley conferred at the White House Washington, for an hour this afternoon.

No statement has been given to the Press and the silence regarding the result of the meeting, together with the length of the Conference, is unfavourably interpreted.

Mr. Alger, Secretary for War, has announced that in the meanwhile the American war plans are unmodified.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ASSURRANCE OF SUPPORT TO CHINA.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

In the House of Commons to-day a debate took place on the Estimates for the Foreign Office.

Mr. Yerburgh, member for Chester, moved to reduce the vote by £500. He congratulated the Government upon the ministerial statement made by the Premier in the House of Lords on Monday, but desired to know whether the undertaking given to China conveyed a promise of protection. The hon. member also insisted that Great Britain ought to support British railway enterprise in China by a Government guarantee.

Mr. Curzon, in reply, said that nothing could be more definite or more precise than the assurance of support given to China.

He denied that the policy of the "Open Door" had ceased to exist in Manchuria or elsewhere in China or that the "Door" had been shut in Great Britain's face, and said that China had given Great Britain precisely the same assurances as she had given to France.

Mr. Curzon further declared that the concessions secured by Great Britain in China within the last few months were far greater than those obtained by all of Britain's rivals put together, and this proved that Great Britain maintained her ascendency in the political counsels of Peking.

The amendment was then withdrawn and the vote for the estimates approved.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

AUGUST 4.

Reuter telegraphing from Peking says that the present situation is causing great uneasiness.

The Chinese regard the the issue between Russia and England on the Railway question as being likely to decide the whole future of China.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS OF BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

The "Times" Peking correspondent telegraphs that Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister to China, on the 24th July, made a strongly worded declaration to the Tsung-Li-Yamen that great Britain would not tolerate the interference of another Power with the British loan contract which had been freely concluded by the Chinese Government for the building of the railway completing the connection between Tientsin and Newchwang, where British interests are predominent.

On the next day M. Parloff, the acting Russian Minister at Peking, reiterated and emphasized his protest of 11th July against the Newchwang railway extension, endeavouring to dictate conditions equivalent to the abrogation of the British contract.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST 3.

Mr. G. Doughty, the Liberal member for Grimsby, who recently resigned his seat on becoming a Unionist, has been re-elected for the same constituency by a majority of 1,751 votes over Mr. Wintringham, the Radical candidate.

The result of the poll was as follows :—

Doughty, U.	4,940
Wintringham, R.	3,189

Mr. Melhuish, who also contested the seat as an Independent Conservative, polled 204 votes.

THE NEW BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, M.A., headmaster of Harrow, has been appointed Bishop of Calcutta.

THE AMERICA CUP.

Sir Thomas Lipton, the well-known Tea Merchant, has issued a challenge to race for the America Cup.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, AUGUST 4.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo left here at 5 a.m., to-day.

CHARGE OF UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT BY BARRISTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

At the High Court this morning a full bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices O'Kinealy, Ghose, Ameer Ali, Rampini, and Jenkins considered the matter in which Messrs. Zorab, Jacob and Knight barristers-at-law are alleged to have acted unprofessionally in the Barrackpore murder case, in that they examined one of the prosecution witnesses at Barrackpore, and at the trial of the case at the High Court, made use of information so obtained to contradict witness in cross-examination. Their lordships accepted the explanation of the three gentlemen and did not think there was any foundation for the suggestion that they either examined or cross-examined or tampered with any of the witnesses. The action of these gentlemen at Barrackpore was somewhat unguarded while the action taken by Mr. Zorab in putting certain questions during cross-examination was a grave error of judgment. Their lordships however acquitted him and the other two of any dishonorable and dishonest conduct.

D. S. O. ATTACKED BY A LUNATIC.

RANGOON, AUG. 4.

News comes from Papun of a serious attack by a lunatic on Mr. Baines, District Superintendent of Salween, Hill Tracts. A few days ago Mr. Baines hearing that a dangerous lunatic was at large went out with de La Taste, inspector of Ppolice and a Subadar The lunatic was traced and seeing officers approaching, he ran into a house brought out two dahs and immediately attacked Mr. Baines. That officer was armed with a stick only and defended himself as best he could, but he was cut down receiving one dangerous wound, measuring nearly a foot long behind the hip, an artery being severed. The Subadar shot the lunatic dead, and Mr. Baines was attended to his wounds, was bound up, but on the way the bandages slipped and he lost a lot of blood. Happily he has a fine constitution, and though very weak from loss of blood, it is hoped he will pull round; he has been brought to Moulmein, where the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Evans, is attending him. This is the third time since he entered the Burma Police that Mr. Baines has been dangerously wounded. Two previous occasions being by dacoits.

THE FRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

To-day's news shows no change in the Bajaur situation. The Khan of Dir's levies are still being kept together by their three Punjabi native officers, and continue guarding the Chitral-Malakand road without being drawn away into the Jandol quarrel.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF SIMLA.

It has been practically settled to abandon the reservoir which has been for some time under construction in connection with new Simla waterworks. This involves a serious loss about seventy five thousand rupees having already been spent upon it out of a total estimated cost of two and quarter lakhs. The hillside however proves so treacherous that the Engineers now advise facing this initial loss and trusting to a new low level pipe line which is being laid out to meet the deficiency in water supply. The question of provision of funds is still under discussion between the Municipal ity and Government.

THE MCGREGOR MEMORIAL MEDALS.

THE Commander-in-Chief has awarded the McGregor Memorial silver medals for 1898 to Captain H. Walker, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and havildar Adam Khan of the Guides Infantry. The latter also receives a hundred rupees gratuity. The united service institute is arranging for the preparation of the medals

RETURN FROM LEAVE OF MR. NATHAN.

Mr. Nathan returned by the next mail and resumed charge of his duties of Assistant Secretary, Home Department, Government of India, when Mr. Bonham Carter who has been officiating proceeds home on furlough.

DISAPPEARANCE OF PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

No further cases of plague in the Punjab up to 2nd instant. The village of Aur having been now free for eleven days, and the large Municipal town of Rahon adjoining it contriving to be reported as healthy. It is hoped therefore that recrudecence has been successfully checked.

GRATUITY TO WIDOWS AND ORPHAN OF STAFF CORPS OFFICERS.

The Government of India, have decided that a gratuity is admissible to widows or orphans of Staff Corps officers regimentally employed who may be killed or die from wounds received in action, and is to be calculated on British Infantry regimental pay of the rank of the officer concerned.

INCREASED PASSAGE MONEY TO OFFICERS.

The Secretary of State, has sanctioned the increase from Rs. 525 to Rs. 625, in passage money for officers making their own arrangements for passage from any Indian port home.

THE BARODA ABDUCTION CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA CAMP, AUGUST 3.

In the Baroda dacoity and abduction case the accused has been discharged. The trial of Mr. Dayashanker, proprietor of the Gaiety Theatre and Gujerathi Dramatic Company of Bombay, and of Moogatlal, an actor, on charges of dacoity, abduction and kidnapping was further proceeded with on Wednesday in the Sessions Court. Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, barrister, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, solicitors, defended the accused. Mr. Taleyarkhan resumed his address for the defence after which the Sessions Judge gave his decision and discharged the accused. The decision was received with applause by the crowded court.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 3.

THE second day's racing came off on Wednesday week and for a wonder we had a fine sunshiny afternoon. Fields were again poor, but the timing was decidedly better and the turf was not so heavy as on the first day. The fine weather brought out a goodish number of people, and the ladies were happy in being able to sport their smart costumes without fear of a ducking. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst and a party from Government House were again present, as well as a great number of the nobility and gentry of Poona.

Only three ponies entered for the first race "The Selling Race" for Arabs and country bred galloways 13-3 and under. Willie was at once made hot favourite and started at 5 to 1. Expectations were fully justified when after rounding the corner he cantered in an easy winner. The second race fell through for want of entries, the allotted time being filled in by the auctioning of Captain Ducat's pony Dolly Varden, and Mr. Sitwell's Moslem, the former being purchased by Mr. Lindsay, for Rs. 600, and the latter by Major Ross for Rs. 360.

The Third Race the "Ghorpori Stakes" was won in a canter by Eclipse by a length from Chieftain who had secured the confidence of the public by his first day's performance. Chester was the favourite for the 4th race the "Kirkee Cup." Muktar led the way from the start, but was soon headed by Clown, who well handled by his owner, Mr. Sitwell, romped in a winning by a length from Chester. Mr. Mohomed's Barrister a rank outsider, came cantering in two lengths ahead of Reminder for "The New Stakes," and Kelpie showed the way for "The Eclipse Stakes" and won easily from Princess May.

The third day's racing, Thursday, was most unpleasantly wet, and the afternoon closed in drenching rain. The first race fell through and Black Bess was left to walk over. After an interval of 15 minutes the second race was taken in hand. Good Luck appeared as the favourite, but Observer led from start to finish and won by two lengths. Captain Peyton's Topthorn was the most fancied of the four that came out for the Deccan Handicap, but Chieftain showed himself good at the distance and came in an easy winner. After a good race the "Summer Handicap" was annexed by Driver who was cleverly handled by Greenhalgh. Loyalty a hot favourite for "The Substitution Stakes" showed the way the entire distance, and won easily hard held by two lengths from Dakin. Diglah and Hyderi had a grand struggle for the "Arab Stakes," Diglah led the entire way but was collard by Hyderi who won by just half a length. The Seventh Race "The Grandstand Plate" was run off in soaking rain, Romeo and Muktar, stable companions, made a good race of it, the latter winning by three lengths. The last race fell through for want of support.

There was a most enjoyable dance at Ganesh Khind, Government House on Friday to which everyone in Poona who "takes the floor" was invited. About eighty guests were asked to dinner beforehand. and the rest arrived at 9-30 when dancing began, and was kept up with much 'go' until long past midnight. This is certainly by far and away the best and most spirited dance we have had this season, and everyone appeared to enjoy themselves thoroughly. Some of the dresses were very pretty. I noticed Mrs. Crowe looking charming in a delightfully fresh-looking frock of what I took to be largely composed of pale green silk, but I was afterwards told the colour was blue. Anyhow it was a smart and striking costume. Her sister, Mrs. Fox, wore a sweet white satin, with a silver shining belt. A tall lady in black and white in a very decided stripe, looked well. Mrs. Windle wore a pretty blue frock, and Mrs. Searle in white satin with bright rose coloured chiffon on the bodice looked strikingly pretty. Miss Lang was very graceful in white, and Mrs. Tinley wore a magnificent brocaded costume which passes my powers of description. All the arrangements, as is usual at our ever hospitable Government House, were perfect. A most recherche supper was served at midnight during which those who had a soul above supper danced extras. The night was for a wonder fairly fine, so those who love seclusion were able to wander forth and admire the moon, and the stars, and the many twinkling colored lights that illuminated the grounds

In spite of the weather we still get some capital runs with the hounds which meet regularly on Sundays and Thursdays. On Thursday the meet took place at the canal on the Satara Road, and we got a magnificent run. A fine Jack was put up in the sugarcane near Gultekri, and got well away. The hounds in full cry hunted him splendidly past the Rifle Ranges to the Towers of Silence, and then swinging to the left made straight for Gibbet Hill. Mounting the hill the hounds ran hard towards Harapsar, and on towards Mundwah near the Sholapur Road where the wily one took refuge in a field of sugarcane and was lost to us. The run was about six miles, going hard the whole time, although the lower ground was very heavy.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BY

THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.

(*Author of "Greater Britain," &c.*)

I.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW.

THE British Empire, with its recent extensions in the form of protectorates and spheres of influence, has an area of nearly four Europes, public revenues of 260 millions sterling, (without counting the vast sums raised in the United Kingdom for local rates), a population of 400 millions, and half the sea-borne trade of the world. It stands at the top of almost every scale by which Powers are estimated, except indeed as regards its military strength in land forces; the total war strength of the British Empire, apart from armed police, being almost exactly the same as the peace footing of the Russian Empire, namely 950,000 men. The British Empire produces almost every requirement of man, and stands first among the Powers in wheat, wool, timber, tea (as far as value goes,—having displaced China), coal and iron (in both of which the United States runs us close), and, perhaps, now, gold. The doubt as to gold may come as a surprise to some. Our gold fields in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, India, and even British Guiana, the Gold Coast, and some of our smaller colonies, are so well advertised that it is a little startling to find that the United States, who do not take much about their gold in present times, still produce almost as much as we do in our whole Empire, and that Russia produces half as much. Not only is there a close race as regards iron between ourselves and the United States, but in steel they have now beaten us out of the field. In silver we are nowhere as compared with the United States. In precious stones, and most of the minerals besides those which I have named, we stand first. In tobacco we stand second to Spain, and in coffee sugar, and other articles very high. With regard to sugar, the wails of the West Indian planters have made many think that our sugar industry has been destroyed by the bounties of the Protectionist Powers; but, whilst West Indian sugar has been pining, British sugar raised in Fiji, in Queensland, and in some other colonis, has been increasing fast in bulk, and there is not that falling off in total production which might be expected to judge from the complaints.

The colonising mania which has seized on Germany and France, and had seized on the Italians, who have recovered after a bad fit, cannot confer on France and Germany an empire similar to our own, because the best places were already in British hands. German colonisation has up to the present time been singularly unsuccessful; French colonisation has at great cost added an enormous African territory to the dominions of the French Republic, but one which is unlikely to yield a fair return upon the efforts which it has involved. The only country which possesses domain which can be compared with our own is Russia, who not only has an enormous amount of agricultural and mineral resource in her Asiatic territory, but has the immense advantage over us of possessing that territory in a contiguous form, and being practically impregnable and almost unassailable by her enemies. The position which we should hold, had we, as we ought to have, a fleet absolutely supreme against every possible combination, belongs to Russia without the expenditure of money upon ships. She could not be vitally damaged even if her army were far smaller than it is, and as matters stand she could hardly be hurt at all.

The immense wealth of the United States and the energy of her people make her a more formidable rival than mere extent of territory would imply, for in extent of territory the United States is but equal to Canada or to Australia. Of Canada a large extent is subject to a heavy winter, or is actually barren. On the other hand she possesses not only the vast agricultural resources which are known, but mineral resources which we know as yet but little, and which may possibly be found to rival those of the United States. The American Union may in time come to exert a leadership over the whole of Central and South America, and in this way may bring within her orbit a much larger territory and resources infinitely greater than her own; but there is a good deal of resistance, and her supremacy in The Americas, although probable, may lie a long way ahead. The development of Russia, though rapid, is not likely to be more rapid than our own. But that Germany and France can continue to go the pace of the other Powers is hardly to be supposed, while no other country is worth naming in the comparison.

The influence of our laws and race in the future of the world are beyond dispute. They are continued even by the rival Power of the United States. What ever might happen to the fabric of the British Empire, Australasia could not be destroyed; and the position of Australia and New Zealand in the southern hemisphere and in the Pacific must colour the future of half the world.

The British Empire outside the United Kingdom of which I have to write consists, of course, of the Indian Empire, of the eleven Self-Governing Colonies, and of the Crown Colonies, and in addition to these of many Protectorates and spheres of influence, some of which are under the control of the Foreign, some of the Colonial, and some of the Indian Offices. Their strange and divergent forms of government I shall contrast in the next chapter. It is not easy to form any estimate of the cost to us of our empire across the seas. Many of the stations, such as Gibraltar and Malta, are held for military reasons, and can hardly be looked upon in any light except as being on the same footing as our fleets. With regard to many of our coaling stations it is difficult to allot the military expenditure which belongs to them as portions of the Empire and that which is expended because they are necessary to the protection of our seaborne trade, which trade might exist and flourish even if we had no dependencies across the seas. So too with the cost of the French and German colonies; it is not easy to say what it is. Algeria is in some degree governed as though it were a part of France itself, and military expenditure in Algeria, which is very great, cannot be separated from the expenditure on the French land forces at home, because the army corps which, in time of peace, is stationed in Algeria, is utilised in Europe in time of war, and its place taken by territorial levies, supposing that the sea communications of France with Algeria are not cut, as they might be cut by a British fleet. The French expenditure upon colonies is on a much higher scale than our own, and money has been poured forth like water by France in the French Soudan or back country of Senegal. It has been computed that the French colonies cost over a million sterling in addition to the expenditure from the Estimates of the War Office and Ministry of Marine. The German colonies, which are mainly new, and chiefly African, also cost a large sum of money for very intangible results. The German trade with the German colonies is very small, and the German civil population in German colonies almost non-existent.

No country possesses a dominion which in the least resembles India, and a comparison with the Russian Caucasus and Siberia, taken together, would more fit the case of India than any comparison with the colonies or dependencies of any European nation.

The moral to be drawn from the circumstances which have been described is that the growth in the popular mind of the ideal of what, in his admirable "History of British Colonial Policy," Mr. Hugh Egerton calls "a world-empire, sea-girt, and resting on the command of the sea," forms, as he says, an answer to the "recrudescence of militarism amongst the Continental Powers."

To the marvellous Empire, of which I have named the leading statistical facts, the name of Greater Britain is now often given, although in common use it is applied only to that Empire with the deduction of the United Kingdom. When I first used the term in writing, in 1866-67, the book which I published under that title in 1868, I included under Greater Britain the countries inhabited by our race, and having our speech and our common law, which are under a different political flag. Popular usage is, however, too strong to give any support to a possible attempt to use the term Greater Britain as I first used it in 1868 for the countries of English speech and English law in addition to those of British rule, and as Mr. Egerton says of the British Empire "Perhaps the words 'Greater Britain' best describe the new point of view. A world-empire, the separate parts of which are being more and more closely linked by the discoveries of science. Enjoying in each separate part absolute independence, connected not by coercion or paper bulwarks, but by common origin and sympathies, by a common loyalty and patriotism, and by common efforts after common purposes, such, amidst much to alarm and to disturb, is the apparent outcome of history, the Colonial policy with which Great Britain will enter upon the untrodden paths of a new century." The phrase "Greater Britain," if it is not thoroughly clear to us at home, is still less understood abroad. Those who profess to understand it in foreign countries find it exasperating, and those who are called upon to translate it into a foreign tongue meet with difficulty. Last winter, for example, the *Figaro* rendered the phrase into French and back again by way of making it clear:—"La Plus Grande Bretagne—The Highest Britannia."

The question how far this strange Empire, of which we find ourselves more or less in possession by a process of historical accretion, can be more closely knit together is one which has not unnaturally occupied the best minds of the country. The better the impulse and the more poetic the soul of the statesman concerned, the more likely he is to conceive a close union, not only as desirable but possible. The more he knows the component parts of the Empire, and especially India, on the one hand, and the great self-governing colonies of Australia, on the other, the more inclined he is to doubt the feasibility of a nearer connection, unless it be merely one for purposes of defence. Proposals for a political union, legislative or even administrative, have recently declined in favour; and were for a time replaced by plans for a customs union which themselves seem to have seen their best days, and which we shall discuss in the conclusion.

The closer union of the Empire for the purposes of defence is well within view, and war would rapidly bring it into shape. Why, however, it may be asked, should we wait for that calamity to take steps which all concerned admit would be taken then? Not only are our military forces unorganised as regards any close connection between the forces of the self-governing colonies, of the home country, and of India, but even in the territories which are administered from home there is an increasing want of unity of action. The Foreign Office for some time has had its armies in British East Africa, in Uganda, and in the Central Africa Protectorate. The Colonial Office has long had some military forces of its own, not under War Office command, and has this year greatly increased them by the creation of the West Africa Frontier Force. Surely the time has come for welding these armies, the Indian army and the armies of the self-governing colonies, into one great force, so far as general direction goes. As for fleets, the Australian colonies contribute towards a local squadron, which however, the Admiralty is not allowed to move upon intelligible principles of maritime strategy. The Cape has recently offered to contribute an ironclad ship without restriction, and the only counter proposal in South Africa, which has been made by the Dutch leader, Mr. Hofmeyr, is itself a proposal for large assistance towards a most pressing matter of imperial defence—a British cable to the Cape, instead of the present detached cables which, all of them, touch foreign ground.

In the next article I shall treat of The Indian Empire; and shall contrast with its autocratic forms the strangely divergent systems of government which flourish in other parts of the Queen's dominions.

CHARLES W. DILKE.

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NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, JULY 25.

THE sea-serpent has once more turned up, and this time in the Persian Gulf. The captain of an incoming steamer reported the other day that when he was steaming through two small islands at the entrance of the Gulf, he passed a prodigeous creature, which at first sight he took for a large whale covered with barnacles. On approaching closer, he saw that the creature, or animal, was not a whale, but had a long body like a serpent, with a huge bull shaped head with two large fins or flappers behind it and an enormous pair of jaws with which it was endeavouring to catch some fish out of a numerous shoal of which were playing in the water along side it. He at once altered his course so as to approach the monster, but when he was just getting within good viewing distance the animal took fright, and diving its head into the water it gradually exposed its whole length to view as it sunk out of sight. The length would probably be not more than 70 or 80 feet, and it was of a dark colour, speckled with streaks of a dirty white. There can be no doubt that the captain believed this monster to be a sea serpent, and as he got fairly close to it, it must certainly have been a strange species of marine monster.

The return pilgrim season has now set in, and two ships have recently arrived from Jeddah, both belonging to the Persian Gulf Trading Company.

THE BUISSON BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be very glad to see the Buisson vapour bath used more freely than it is, as an agent for removing from the system any poison that may be there. In cases of malignant fever it is very useful, and if the leaves of the neem tree be put in the water the action will be more effective and quicker. I have known cases in which ice packing has been resorted to arrest typhoid fever—but cases have had a fatal issue. I believe instead of ice the vapour of hot water had been used the result would have been different. The action of the bath is always soothing and comforting, and tends to produce a tranquil sleep. What the Buisson Bath will do for fever, it will do in cases of Hydrophobia. The plan of cure is simple, perhaps much too simple. It hardly seems likely that the fury of such an implacable disease as Hydrophobia could be subdued and driven away by the vapour of hot water. But the vapour produces profuse perspiration, and with the perspiration the poison is eliminated.

EXPERIENTIA DOCET.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST, having set the fashion of holding concerts in the afternoon last cold weather there seems some probability of this plan superseding to a very large extent the old custom of post-prandial musical entertainments. The Philharmonic Society, has never shown itself unyieldingly conservative in such matters and therefore it is not surprising, that it should have decided to hold its second concert this season in the afternoon. The experiment, if it can be so described was completely successful, the Town Hall being well filled yesterday afternoon by an audience critically appreciative of the bright little programme submitted for its delectation. By permission of Lieut.-Col. Collette, and Officers of the Shropshire Regiment, some selected members of the band of the K. S. L. I. assisted in the accompanyments and did excellent service. Lieut.-Col. Martin the enthusiastic honorary secretary received a cordial greeting as he took possession of the conductor's chair. The chorus comprised between 40 and 50 voices, and the orchestra consisted of about 20 instrumentalists. The opening chorus was "German's" "O Lovely May" with which the white costumes of the ladies harmonised well. There was nothing specially striking in the song, but it was very sweetly rendered; the light and shade of the music being well brought out. Mr. Anderson pleased the audience with his brilliant violin solo scene de Ballet (Ch de Beriot). It was rather long for an afternoon concert, but it had the compensating advantage of giving the soloist full scope for showing his mastery of the instrument. The sweet melody running through it was given in a clear and delicate manner, the pianoforte accompaniment by Mr. Collie adding greatly to the effect. Next came the part song "Rest dearest Rest" (Kuchen) by the male voices only (17 in number) and unaccompanied. This chorus though offering no great difficulty to the vocalist, was one of the sweetest of the evening, the melody being quiet and restful in character and given with expression. In striking contrast was the bright Bacchanalian Vintage Song by the same voices with string orchestra which was given a strict time, and had an exhilirating effect upon the audience. Miss Moore rendered "La Serenta" in a sweet sympathetic manner. Mrs. Collie accompanying with the violin and Mrs. Cecil Richardson on the piano. The song was deserving of the encore it received, the lower notes being especially clear and pure. Lougfellows well known words from "Hyperian," "the Silent Land" was then rendered by the chorus, to Gaul's settling and gave good scope for all the voices. Mr. Young, although suffering from a cold gave the audience a treat by his finished representation of the English version of Nessler's pathetic "Behut dich Gott." Possessing a good baritone voice, he sang with great expression and won hearty applause. The concluding item was the bright crisp chours "The Millers Wooing (Fanning), in which Mr. Young was again in evidence giving the Miller's solo. The string and wood wind orchestration added greatly to the effect. The chorus gains force as it proceeds, and ends in joyous triumph. Mr. Dove again did excellent service as the accompanist, the piano used being a Renish lent by Messrs. Soundy and Co. The concert was marked by pleasing variety both in the vocal and the instrumental music, and the choruses while less difficult from an artistic point of view than on the occasion of the preceding concert of the season were much brighter and prettier.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi, and Dongri	1	0	25
C Mandvi, Bhoi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	2	2	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	4	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	1	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	1	0	1
Hospitals	0	3	9
Total	13	7	91
Total plague deaths to date	30,819	26,451	
Same date last year	3	0	140

Surgeon-Lieutenant G. O. F. Sealy, I. M. S., has been placed on general duty in the Civil Department from the 2nd June.

Brigadier-General F. H. Whitby has been appointed Chairman of the Poona Cantonment and Suburban Plague Committee, vice Major-General G. Hogg, C.B.

Lieutenant V. G. Menzies, I. S. C., has been appointed on Plague duty under the orders of the Collector of Nasik.

The services of Lieutenant H. C. Scott, I. S. C., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

Temporary Assistant Surgeon E. Mitchell has been attached to Monsieur W. M. Haffkine's laboratory.

DAMAUN.

The Plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Tuesday was two, while that on the same date last year was three.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

APPLICATION FOR ATTACHMENT OF DURANT'S FINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Shapurji Framjee, a bailiff of the Court of Small Cause, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, and asked for permission to levy an attachment under an order from Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, on the fine of Rs. 200, which had been imposed on Clive Durant by the magistrate for contempt of court and which was subsequently on appeal ordered by the High Court to be remitted to Durant. Dawood Ismail, the man who held the order of attachment, claimed Rs. 65 for articles of wearing apparel purchased by Durant on January 13th 1898; including costs in the suit filed in the Court of Small Causes, and Rs. 07-2 for bhatta allowance given to Durant during his incarceration in the Civil Jail in virtue of the decree. The Judge's order presented before the magistrate was for the levying of an attachment under section 272 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The magistrate recorded the application. It, however, appears on enquiry that Durant had recovered the fine from the office of the Police Court prior to the presentation of the application to Mr. Slater.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN FRASER, 18th B. I., has been transferred to the temporary half pay list.

LIEUTENANT CARWITHEN, Bhopal Battalion, has been appointed Assistant to the Commissariat Officer, Khyber Brigade.

MAJOR-GENERAL HOGG, Commanding Poona District, has proceeded home on privilege leave; Lieutenant-Colonel Whitley, Durham Light Infantry, taking over temporary command of the district.

THE following officers remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenant E. Preston, Commissariat Department, for 4 months; Major Custance, 36th Sikhs, R. Johnstone, 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adye, 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, for 3 months; Captain Edwards, 5th P. C, 6 months; Surgeon-Captain C. Manifold, I. M. S., and Lieutenant Joly de Lotbiniere, R. E, for 2 months.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

SPECIAL APPEAL FOR THE CHILDREN'S WARD.

THE Committee gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following amounts up to date :—

	Rs.	
Amount previously acknowledged		Rs. 2,010
R G C	100	
Offertory St. Stephen's Bandora per F A Little	50	
Thespian Dramatic Club	300	
M. D. A. Purdie	100	
H M S "Plassey"	55	
Orphean Dramatic Club	200	
Mr E Sassoon	50	
Mr F Yorke Smith	50	
		905
		2,915
Balance required to make up the total for which the Committee are specially appealing		7,085
Total		Rs. 10,000

R. G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary.

European General Hospital Endowment Fund.
Bombay, 4th Aug. 2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

LARGE EARNINGS DURING THE YEAR.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held, yesterday afternoon, Mr. S. M. Moses, chairman of the Board of Directors presiding. The proceedings opened by Mr. J. H. Sleigh, the Secretary and Treasurer, reading the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. S. M. Moses, President, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—Gentlemen,—I deem it no small privilege to be the medium of moving for your acceptance, such a report as that placed before you on this occasion, the perusal of which has, no doubt, afforded you great pleasure. You will notice with satisfaction that we earned larger profits during the last twelve months, than in any year since the bank's foundation; and this, too in a year characterised by pestilence famine, and war. During the past six months we have earned Rs. 17,09,000 including the rupees three lakhs carried forward, which represents no less than 35 per cent. per annum on our capital; and compares very favourably with the results obtained by our sister Institutions, the Bank of Bengal and Madras Besides paying the shareholders a dividend and a bonus equal to 12 per cent. per annum, we have placed the substantial sum of rupees five lakhs to the credit of our reserve fund which now stands at the handsome figure of Rs. 70,00,000 I am sure, gentlemen, you will be glad to see that after building such a strong Reserve Fund we are also able to set aside a sum of rupees four lakhs from our profits and besides to transfer rupees three lakhs from the "fund for losses" to meet the depreciation in the market value of our holdings of Government Paper, induced by circumstances over which the executive had no control which as you all know is attributable to the dual visitation of plague and famine, that has dislocated our trade and for a time threw this great country into a state of despondency. We have chosen merely to apply the rupees three lakhs to the account, leaving the rupees four lakhs in Special Reserve to be used hereafter or not as occasion may require I am very hopeful that this provision will prove more than sufficient to make good any loss that may eventually result. But whether or not, you must never forget that at the back of all we hold the grand total of rupees seventy lakhs in reserve, enough to fortify the Bank against any reverse of fortune, that is ever likely to overtake us. I am pleased to say, that our staff too deservedly receive a share of the profits, and I am sure you will not grudge this, considering how faithfully they have served the Bank, and remained courageously at their posts when the plague was at its heigh t.

THE PLAGUE

has created great havoc with our trade during past two years. People have gone away to their native countries with their properties and cash which no doubt in some degree contributed to the stringency in, our money market, and greatly hampered both our import and export trade. Thanks, however, to the vigilence of the authorities the disease has now happily reached vanishing point, and I sincerely trust that no recrudescence will take place during the next cold weather to mar the returning prosperity of this city.

THE FAMINE,

I am thankful to say, has now entirely disappeared, and one of the principal thoughts it leaves behind is a feeling of admiration at the gigantic efforts of Government, who having profited by past experience, and taking advantage of the facilities afforded them by railway extensions in promptly carrying supplies to the famine-stricken districts were able to speedily organise relief measures and most successfully combat the visitation and to minimize the miseries of the populations, thus saving many thousand of lives from starvation. Providentially, the year of famine was succeeded by a year of plenty; we have had bountiful crops of all discriptions of food grains and the high prices which ruled in Europe for a time, assisted in a measure by a "corner" in the wheat trade in America, (which like nearly all such corners soon collapsed, greatly stimulated our exports and enabled our native merchants to obtain high rates for their produce. The following figures will show the exports of wheat and seed from 1st January to 21st July 1898 and for the same period in 1897 :—

	Wheat cwt	Linseed cwt	Rapeseed and Gingelly cwt
1898	53,03,936	17,33,610	27,33,106
1897	2,822	48,751	13,08,909
Excess in 1898.	53,01,136	17,34,859	14,24,197

The value of excess of shipments I estimate at about 5 crores of rupees. These heavy shipments have helped to keep up exchange to the level of 1s 4d longer than at any period since the closing of the mints. It is simply astonishing how we managed finance to such a large volume of trade with so little cash at our command.

EXCHANGE.

It is a noteworthy fact that it is not altogether governed by the rates of discount. We have noticed lately when the Bank rate was 8 per cent. Exchange was quoted at 1s. 3 5-8d. but when interest declined to 5 per cent. exchange rose to 1s. 3 15-16d. What in reality keeps exchange so firm is the fact that the position of Government with regard to their Council Bills is so strong, having sold largely during our busy season, that they have now only about 9 million sterling left to dispose of, up to 31st March next, a a sum, which will doubtless prove quite inadequate to finance our coming export season, and must be supplemented by other media of remittance such as silver, gold, &c., I therefore think that the Secretary of State can very easily maintain exchange about the level of 1s. 4d. up to the end of the financial year, even without the aid of currency legislation. The monsoon has set in favourably and continues to be so, and if it finishes up with seasonable rains we hope to be favoured with another year of good harvests in which case we may confidently expect to see India regain her former prosperity.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Gentlemen, I am sure, you expect me to say a few words regarding the all important question of Indian currency which is now attracting so much attention both here and in Europe. So much has been said and written on this subject that I am afraid I cannot advance any argument which is new to you. Whilst the case is *sub judice* and a Parliamentary Committee is now sitting to solve this complex question it would be presumptuous on my part to attempt to forestal this decision. I am, however, one of those who believe and trust that with all the material before them, the committee will succeed in introducing a scheme which will ensure us fixity of exchange or at least secure us against such violent fluctuations as we have suffered of late. If this be the result of their labours they will confer a great boon upon the trading classes of India generally. A stable currency besides, securing steadiness of exchange, will impart confidence and induce capital to flow India from Europe for investments in safe securities at say 5 to 6 per cent, or even higher against only 2 to 3 per cent. obtainable in Europe. This money would probably remain permanently here and thus remove the danger of that chronic state of stringency in our money market, which in the past two years has almost strangled our trade. As far as we are aware at present the committee have before them for their deliberation only two schemes, one proposed by the Government of India and the other by Mr. Lindsay of the Bank of Bengal; though there is no doubt that as in the case of the Herschell Committee Sir Henry Fowler and his colleagues are having other schemes of more or less completeness put before them. Of the Government scheme, there can be but one opinion viz, not only that it is most involved, but by its provisions for withdrawing rupees now in circulation is so unsuited to India's trade that I can hardly believe it will find favour with the Committee. The idea of melting down rupees in order to further contract our currency is universally condemned. Our recent experience proves that they are far from being redundant, indeed if we had a few more crores of rupees in active circulation we should have been better able to move our enormous exports; and should not have witnessed such an unprecidented scarcity in the open market as to lead to, as much as 18 per cent. being paid on the security of gold and 24 per cent. on silver As for Government Paper it was nominally quoted at 93 more could not be had on it at any rate. Such was the crisis through which we passed, and in the moment of extreme stringency Government in their anxiety to support exchange, actually refused to advance money on their own

through, the pressure here might be so great, that in all probability they would, in the interval, be compelled to suspend payment. Unfortunately we have had several cases during the past year of influential native firms failing on account of their inability to obtain cash on the ample securities they possessed. Gentlemen, I regret to say that the implicit confidence hitherto reposed by the Natives of India in the convertibility of Government Paper into cash at a moment's notice has been considerably shaken, and Government will find this out to their cost when floating loans in the future. As for Mr. Linday's scheme I think there is a great deal to commend it to the acceptance of the authorities and the general public with such modifications as may suggest themselves to the Committee. It is understood, that in order to secure a stable currency Government must make up their minds to incur a certain amount of indefinite risk, and they can well afford to do this, considering the gain they make by their sales of Council Bills at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3d. $\frac{3}{4}$ whilst the metallic value of a rupee is only 10d. I feel assured that as long as the mints are closed, the power rests with the Government of trying any experiment they please and if found unsuccessful, it might easily be revoked. They could fall back upon the present basis without doing much harm either to themselves or to the public. The idea that the closing of the mints has adversely affected our Import and Export trade, must be finally exploded, judging from the following figures total value of Imports and Exports of merchants only into and from India during the official year 1893-4 and 1897-8 :—

	Imports	Exports
1893-4	Rs 73,96,16,196	Rs 106,45,90,747
1894-5	,, 70,15,50,116	,, 108,33,03,306
1895-6	,, 69,33,06,842	,, 114,27,43,357
1896-7	,, 71,97,44,392	,, 103,91,38,193
1897-8	,, 69,39,39,758	,, 97,53,96,722

You will observe from the above that the balance of trade in favour of India has been well maintained and making due allowance for the years of famine and plague, we have done well and expect to do much better when this year's exports are completed.

GOVERNMENT PAPER

was flourishing till August 1896, *i. e.*, 3 years after the closing of the mints, when 3 1-2 per cent. was quoted at Rs. 110 and 3 per cent at Rs. 105 but during the last two years it has been much depressed owing to the financial position of Government, the severe stringency in the money market, the Frontier War, Famine and Plague, the lowest point touched was 93 in April last, for 3 1-2 per cent. The uncertainty as to the amount which will have to be raised this year by Government, the intimation of a 3 crores loan in the Budget statement pressed heavily on the market, but this was partially cleared up on the 8th ultimo by Sir James Westland announcing that Rs. 120 lacs only would be required this year. This announcement was received with comparative satisfaction and relief by the market and rates at once improved 1 per cent, It is difficult to imagine what the state of our money market would become were full 3 crores to be floated and money to that extent withdrawn from circulation. But since the Finance Minister could do with so little money he might just as well have raised this loan on the London market in which case Government Paper might now have advanced to par. As it is, they have to look to the Rajahs to subscribe to the loan of Rs. 120 lakhs, tenders for which will be opened on the 24th instant, as merchants and bankers are for the moment overstocked with such securities. Contraction of currency and obtaining high rates for the loan are incompatible with each other, Government must be on content with one or the other; but if a stable currency is once established, I hope to see a marked improvement in the values of Government Paper by European investors coming in the field. Gentlemen, we are probably now on the threshold of great Financial changes—changes that will in all likelihood carry the price of Government Paper a good way above par, and in view of this probability it would be rash indeed were the Bank to sacrifice its securities by selling them in a market crushed by the seventh by monetary pressure and satiated with all descriptions of public securities,

Although there have been several failures during the year under review, I am happy to say that, as usual we were fortunate in losing nothing. I attribute our immunity from losses to watchful care and discrimination in accepting proposals for loans and to acting strictly within the limits of the powers conferred on us by the Presidency Bank's Act. Before I conclude, gentlemen, I have great pleasure in expressing our thanks to our Indefatigable Secretary and Treasurer Mr. Sleigh (cheers) for so ably conducting the affairs of this Bank for the past nine years and to whose foresight and exertions the success of this Institution is chiefly due (loud cheers). At the same time I must not omit to mention the name of Mr. Begbie who acted for Mr. Sleigh during his temporary absence in Europe and discharged his duties (satisfactorily while other officers and staff one and all have worked most zealously to promote the interest of the Bank (applause). With these remarks I beg to propose that the report be adopted.

Mr. Ahmedbhai Hubibbhoy seconded the adoption of the report.

THE BANK RESERVES.

Mr. Naoroji Maneckji Wadia observed that the report showed that they made a profit of seventeen lacs of rupees during the six months. If that was the case, be congratulated them on acquiring such results but he was a sceptic. He was at a loss to understand why the directors sold securities of 3½ per cent and bought 3 per cent. securities. The directors had to his mind, made a great blunder in doing this. As to the reserve fund, he was of opinion that they were not authorised to make a second reserve fund. They were abusing the powers (cries of order, order.)

The chairman asked Mr. Wadia not to indulge in language which was most objectionable. It was one thing to abuse powers and it was quite a different thing to exceed them. He asked Mr. Wadia to confine himself to the truth.

Mr. Wadia : (Unflinchingly) you are supporting a speculation. There is a great loss. Mr. Wadia said that instead of Spinners agents and managers of mills, they ought to get bankers as their Directors. Mr. Wadia Then proceeded to make certain insinuations which the chairman pointed out were utterly devoid of truth remarking that Mr. Wadia simply wasted their valuable time.

Mr. Wadia : It is always to chairman's mind "wasting time" when one gives adverse criticisms. Continuing, he said that the Directors were responsible for the loss. Why did they elect Directors from one and the same firm every year.

Mr. Jamshedji Kaka supported Mr. Wadia in the view that the present securities were simply unsaleable and that Mr. Wadia was perfectly right in drawing their attention to it. It would be best for the shareholders the Bank and everybody concerned, if a clean breast was made by saying what was the reserved fund. They must make the Bank as solid as a rock.

The chairman, in reply, said that he would not take cognisance of annonymous letters published in the Press.

Mr. Kaka : I am the writer of the letter.

The chairman said that Mr. Wadia, always wished to be wise after the event and accuse them for buying the present papers. But there were several sound merchants and bankers who had invested their money in the securities. They had 63 lacs in 3 per cent. and 7 lacs in 3 1-2 per cent. in the reserve fund of 70 lacs which now stood at par. They now held 31,47000 of 3 1-2 per cent. which cost them 94-03. If Mr. Wadia had taken the trouble to know this fact, he would not have made these insinuations.

Mr. Wadia : what is the cost price of the 63 lacs and what is now the market price.

The chairman : I have not got the books before me just at present. We have put our reserve in public securities.

Mr. Wadia : Why do you increase the reserve fund ?

The chairman : Mr. Wadia is mistaken in the view he takes. By our increasing the reserve fund we strengthen the position of the Bank and if you think that we can do so by distributing a large dividend you are mistaken. I hope we shall be able to increase our reserve fund to one crore of rupees shortly. By making a special reserve fund we shall not absorb the general reserve fund. I may tell you that there is no better security which you can advance on than the mill industry of Bombay. They have produced such excellent results that we are satisfied with them. We are very careful in the selection of their directors. Mr. Sleigh says that we must have bankers on the Board of Directors. So far as we are concerned we have not erred in the selection of our directors who have produced such excellent results of which every shareholder ought to feel gratified. Mr. Wadia is never satisfied. Notwithstanding his adverse criticisms, year after year, the Bank has continued to flourish and it is needless to reply to Mr. Wadia's idle remarks.

Mr. Wadia : Please don't be personal.

The chairman then put the resolution for the adoption of the vote.

Mr. Wadia said that he has a right to reply.

The chairman consulted Mr. Brown, the Bank's solicitor and said that Mr. Wadia could not reply at that stage.

Mr. Wadia : You don't know the rules of Parliament then. (Laughter.) Even in Parliament a speaker has a right to reply. You can't go beyond the act of Parliament which is the highest assembly in the world.

The other day even the High Court ruled in Durant's appeal that he had a right to reply (Renewed laughter). Turning sharply to the solicitor, Mr. Wadia said : You are not the directors' solicitor and yet you advise the directors. You are Bank's solicitor and you must advise the shareholders. Laughter.)

The chairman said that Mr. Wadia had reiterated and reiterated one thing several times. He could not reply but he can move an amendment.

Mr. Wadia : who is going to second the amendment in this packed meeting? Nobody has the courage to do so.

Mr. Jamshedji Kaka said that if the amendment was reasonable, they would support him. He advised Mr. Wadia not to indulge in personal attack and warned him against making groundless insinuations. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wadia : Now, look, Sir, this very man told me that he can't go against the directors because he had had dealings with the Bank. This is a fact.

Mr. Kaka : Mr. Wadia is not a gentleman. He can't bring in private conversation at a public meeting.

Mr. Wadia persisted in his demand to speak when the chairman sat with folded arms. Mr. Wadia then turned back saying "I will respect the chairman's ruling and sit down but I lodge my protest."

The report was then put to vote and carried.

On the motion of Mr. Camrudin Amirudin seconded by Mr. Narotamdas Purshotamdas, Mr. F. C. Macrae and Mr. Ahmedbhai Habibbhai were re-elected directors.

On the motion of Mr. N. L. Symons, seconded by Mr. Damania, Mr. William Bullock and Mr. Edulji Nusserwanji Setna were appointed auditors. for the ensuing year ; each on a remuneration Rs. 1,000 for each audit.

THANKS TO THE MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Shapurji Bharucha in proposing a vote of thanks to the directors and the, officers of the Bank said :—That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and officers of the Bank for the management of its affairs. He said he thought one need not go further than the report, which bore most eloquent testimony of the directors' work. There was a proverb amongst them, that so long as the buttermilk got spilt in the kitchree, it was there. Similarly the nine lakhs set aside from the profits of the year, whether they were for reserve or for the purpose of adjusting the Bank's holdings, they were there, and would ultimately go to swell the assets of the Bank, when the Government securities had risen to their legitimate value, which the country, which had always paid its way, was entitled to, but which the blundering policy of the Government had done its best to depreciate, by making their own paper absolutely unborrowable during a period when their treasuries were bursting with cash. He hoped the Government now saw the error of their way, when they found exchange in the neighbourhood of gold point, while money was abnormally cheap, that it was not the artificial stringency and curtailment of currency that went to make a high exchange, but it was the greater preponderance of exports over imports, or a wider margin of trade in favour of India. He felt very sad, indeed, to say that this was the last annual meeting which would be graced by the genial presence of their secretary and treasurer, Mr. Sleigh. They have all known him to be a man of high intellectual attainments and wide sympathies, who had treated all the customers of the Bank without distinction of class, creed or colour. His only standpoint of test had been character and standing, but character before standing. During the long period which he had presided over the destinies of their Bank, he had used the resources of the Bank with profit to their utmost extent, while his deep and intuitive knowledge of men had helped him to steer the ship without a single mishap, although several commercial and industrial crises intervened. While laying aside large sums for bad or doubtful debts, the reserve fund under his tenure had gone up by leaps and bounds. He had raised it from 27 to 70 lakhs during his tenure of nine years. The officers and the employes of the Bank were under a debt of gratitude to him for helping them to pile up a large fund against their retirement or death. Mr. Sleigh had been to him a very dear and most valued friend, and grateful as he was to him for his kindness, sympathy and advice in the past and hoped he should be favoured with some of them in future, it was but simple gratitude to wish him a long life of health, happiness, and prosperity in his native land and in the love of his family.

Mr. Damoderdass Tapidass seconded the resolution which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Sleigh made a brief and suitable acknowledgment of the compliment paid to him.

On the motion of Mr. Kanga, a vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and the meeting then terminated.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

A NUMBER of changes, writes a correspondent have recently taken place amongst the chief officials of Ahmedabad, and a few more are likely to take place in the course of a week or two. Mr. Gibb the Collector and Mr. Fry the District Judge have already left for England, their posts being taken up by Mr. Meade and Mr. Leggatt respectively ; and now Dr. Bartholomeuz the Civil Surgeon is leaving the station tomorrow on three months leave and Mr. Himattal. The Executive Engineer is retiring from the service on the 12th instant. Curiously enough, both the relieving officers are coming from Surat, Dr. Narlman, the Civil Surgeon of Surat, acts as Civil Surgeon Ahmedabad, during the absence of the former, whilst Mr. Tarapurvala B.A.L.C.E. succeeds the latter. It is believed that Dr. Bartholomeuz, who has now attained the rank of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel, will within the course of next year, retire after a service of 25 years. He succeeded Dr. Robinson of the best Civil Surgeons that the city had—on the retirement of that officer from the service, about 8 years ago. He is known to be of a quiet and kind disposition, and he deserves well of the people of Ahmedabad, for his wish to provide for them the best medical relief possible. Taking advantage of Dr. Nanavaty's F. R. C. S. return from England, after obtaining high medical honors, and qualifying himself as an Oculist in Surgeon in London, he has opened in the Hospital a Special Eye Department, under that officer's charge, where people in incresing numbers are availing themselves of his special knowledge.

It has been a much felt want here—ever since Mr. N. Vakil C. I. E. generously offered to Government, about 3 years ago—the sum of Rs. 33,000, for the erection of an Ophthalmic Hospital in Ahmedabad, that they have not yet sanctioned the expenditure for the building. It is a pity, that a schme so benevolent in its nature, and calculated to benefit the people of Gugerat and Kathyawar, should have been kept in abeyance by Government, for the sake of the maintenance charges, which though exceedingly moderate both they and the donor, feel disinclined to give. This inconvenience, has however, been remedied in a small way, by the opening of the special eye department, and the thanks of the people of Ahmedabad are due to Dr. Bartholomeuz for his initiating this much needed reform, previous to his departure, and to Dr. Nanavaty, for the enthusiasm and ability shown in its management, for under his fostering care the number are gradually increasing, and the necessity of a regular Eye Hospital clearly demonstrated. Government, will I think confer a great boon and obligation on this city, by their kindly ordering the erection of the buildings now put off for the last three years.

We have had very good rain here lately, and it has done much to lessen the oppressive heat, which prevailed up till now. In connection with the measures for prevention of plague into this city, the Railway inspection hasbeen considerably modified, and passengers coming into the city, from the Bombay side are alone examined, and the Asst-Surgeons and Hospital, Assistants, who were doing this work without any remunerations, have been relieved of this overwork.

Some dissatisfaction, however, prevails amongst the Members of the Municipality, that one Assistant-Surgeon, who has been doing plague work for the last 8 months, should alone be given a handsome allowance for the work which could well be managed by the Municipal Medical staff, and which, in fact, is their legitimate work), when other Assistant Surgeons, one of whom has worked for nearly two years, have been given any.

Dr. Nariman is expected to arrive here to-day and to receive charge of his new office. He is known as a kind hearted officer, and is likely to look thoroughly into the sanitationof this city, which, in many streets and bye lanes is in a most defective conditon.

The case of the Pilwai rioters comes off on the 6th instant, and Messss Modi and Desai Barristers, are retained by H. H. the Gaikwar to conduct the prosecution, Both the gentlemen are considered leading members of the bar here.

CALCUTTA LEAGUE FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

CALCUTTA US. Y, M. C. A.

THE meeting of these teams in this competition attracted alarge gathering of spectators on the ground of Dalhousie, but the result of the contest was a pointless draw after a close game. Calcutta were not strongly represented, the absence of Vimbush, Mercer, Jacob etc., handicapping them. In the first half, the game was fairly even, but after the interval Calcutta had much the best of the exchanges, and should have scored more than once had it not been for their erratic shooting. Harris and Perrott played a fine game at full back, their kicking being too effective for the advance of the forwards of their opponents, whose passing was week. Stewart and Fisher were prominent among the forwards of Calcutta, and more than one nasty shot the custodian was called upon to gave. Calcutta kicked off from the West end, and the Association quickly responding, troubled them for at yeast ten minutes after which play was transferred by Stewart and Fisher, but the backs drove back Radcliffe taking possession rushed down and nearly scored. Calcutta forwards then broke away and the Association had to concede a corner which came to nothing. Play then followed in middield, but the passing was hardly good, and Stewart and Fisher again getting possession drove down to their rivols' end. Calcutta penned their opponents and went near scoring more than once. On crossing ends, the Association played on the aggressive, Caclutta sharply responded, but their weakness in shooting again presented itself. Radcliffe, who figured conspicuously, made a smart rush down, but the back contingent of Calcutta drove back, and the forwards of Calcutta following up, threatened citadel, but the custodian saved smartly. Another attack on Association goal proving abortive, play was retransferred to Calcutta end, but this was of short duration. Calcutta sorely taxed the energies of their opponents, but the back division of Calutta were too good. Slater, Raficliffe, Sinclair and Mallite rendered good service for the Association ; while Stewart, Fisher, Harris, and Perrott were prominent on the side of Calcutt. Both custodians rendered efficient service.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

DISPUTED TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN A BOOKMAKER AND HIS FRIEND.

ELLEN ATKINS VS. EDWARD C. O'BRIEN.

THE plaintiff, a widow, who kept a boarding and loding house at Byculla, where the defendant boarded and lodged for about six years, prayed judgment for the sum of Rs. 3,219-1-0 and interest on Rs. 2,500 at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum from 14th June 1898 till judgment. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff : and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Raikes said the case came on before his lordship as a short cause a fortnight ago, when it was postponed till that day. The question his lordship had to decide now was as to how much of the counter claim made by the defendant he would go into.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said his client admitted the original claim and the assignment of the security. He received Rs. 5,000 and he had a claim for more than that amount. He had other counter claims.

His lordship : Your claim is based upon a loan ?

Mr. Raikes said the plaintiff admitted having received Rs. 2,500. The defendant said he had paid more, and there was also some dispute about the interest.

Mr. Kirkpatrick handed in an account showing that there was only a balance of Rs. 179 due to the plaintiff.

Mr. Raikes here read the written statement of the defendant to show what items he claimed.

The defendant, in his defence, said that the assignment referred to was of a sum of Rs. 6,000, to which he was entitled, and that the sum being part of a sum of Rs. 9,207-8-0 was received from this cause on the 18th November 1897 by Mr. Peace, the plaintiff's attorney, who only paid to the defendant Rs. 3,500, retaining as such attorney a sum of Rs. 2,500. Defendant therefore, by his attorney's letter of 30th December, 1897, informed the plaintiff's attorney that he was prepared to pay to plaintiff forthwith the sum of Rs. 2,500 due for principal together with interest thereon up to that date' on a settlement being come to with regard to his share in monies received from the court, and that he would decline to pay any interest from 1st January 1898, by reason of the plaintiff's attorney retaining the balance due to defendant out of the monies received from the court. Defendant did not agree to pay interest to plaintiff at a higher rate than 12 per cent. per annum and was not liable to pay 18 per cent, to her. He was not liable to pay her Rs. 50 for the cost of a stamp. The stamp on the deed of 8th May was purchased and paid for by defendant. He denied receipt of Rs. 400, and said the plaintiff was not entitled to sue in respect of the monies, if any, of her daughters, lent or entrusted to the defendant. He counter claimed against the plaintiff in respect of the following matters :—Monies belonging to the defendant retained by the plaintiff's attorney ; monies drawn by the plaintiff from the defendant's account at the Agra Bank, amounting to Rs. 8,500, which was required by her for the purpose of erecting an upper storey to her bungalow, plaintiff had repaid Rs. 4,200, but the balance was still due to defendant ; a sum of Rs. 700 advanced to the plaintiff by the defendant through his partner Mr. J. F. Robinson, no portion of which had yet been repaid by the plaintiff ; and jewellery of the value of Rs. 11,349, deposited by defendant with plaintiff for safe custody, but which had never been returned although demanded by the defendant. He prayed that an account might be taken of the monies due to him in respect of the balance retained by Mr. Peace, that the plaintiff might be decreed to pay to him the sum so found due, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, and the sums of Rs. 4,300 and Rs. 700, with interest, after deducting the amount due to plaintiff for the principal sum of Rs. 2,500 with interest, at 12 per cent, per annum, and for stable rent and horse food ; and that the plaintiff might be decreed to hand over to defendant the jewellery or the sum Rs. 11,349 as its value.

Mr. Raikes next read the plaintiff's reply to the defendant's counter claims. The learned counsel said he was afraid that the question whether the defendant agreed to pay the costs of certain transactions would take them beyond the limits of a short cause. The real question was whether the defendent agread to bear the plaintiff's costs in a particular transaction.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the plaintiff could not claim in respect of one or two of the transactions only. The claims as to all the transactions must be gone into. The plaintiff and defendants had many transactions for more than seven years. All these must be gone into. The learned counsel read several items of the defendent's claim, which, he said, should be heard in this suit.

His lordship pointed out certain items which he would allow to be gone into in this suit, but not others.

Mr. Kirkpatrick remarked that it would be a pity to re-wire the parties to go into the same matters again in another suit. If his lordship adjourned the case, the defendant would file a cross suit ; and all the matters could then be heard together.

His lordship ruled that he would hear in this case the defendent's claims with regard to two items only.

At the sitting of the court after luncheon, Mr. Kirkpatrick raised the following issues :—Whether the sum of Rs. 5,000 secured by the indenture of 8th May 1897 had been fully paid by the defendant with interest ? Whether the plaintiff was entitled to charge interest at a higher rate than 12 per cent ? Whether the plaintiff was entitled to charge Rs. 50 for stamp duty ! Whether the defendant was entitled to recover from plaintiff the sum of Rs. 4,300 with interest thereon from 4th August 1896 at 9 per cent ? Whether the defendant is entitled to recover Rs. 700 with interest ?

On an objection being raised by Mr. Raikes, the last issue was struck out. The learned counsel said he would prove that the defendant had agreed to pay 18 per cent. interest on the Rs. 2,500. The money was raised for his benefit, and he had arranged the terms of the loan.

Mrs. Ellen Atkins, examined by Mr. Raikes, said she had for some years been intimately acquainted with Mr. O'Brien, and took boarders in her house in the Fort. The defendant boarded with her from 1894 till June 1897. She borrowed a sum of Rs. 8,500 from defendant on a promissary note dated 19th February 1895, bearing interest at 7 1-2 per cent. For that promissary note defendant gave witness authority to draw against his account in the Agra Bank. She drew in sums of about Rs. 4,200. On account of that loan she paid Rs. 4,200 in November and December 1895 ; and gave plaintiff a cheque for Rs. 4,500 by Captain Firman on Thomas Cook and Sons. The cheque was in satisfaction of the loan, principal and interest. Defendant accepted the cheque in full satisfaction of his claim. From that time till this the defendant had not claimed the sum from her. Witness identified the cheque she had given. In May 1897, defendant applied to witness for a loan of Rs. 5000. He took her to a man named Jhatliwala, who got the money from another man sitting in his office named Merwanjee Pestonjee Hakimjee, on the mortgage of witness's property at Bellasis Road. The money was taken by the defendant. Witness paid Rs. 50 for stamp duty on the indenture of assignment. Defendant paid interest on the loan. At the expiration of three months, witness received almost daily notices to execute a legal mortgage and to raise the interest to 18 per cent. Mr. Crage, pleader, to whom some of the letters were sent, was the witness's son. The arrangements with Batliwala for the renewal of the loan for another three months could not be affected. In a letter dated 25th September 1897, defendant expressed his willingness to pay up Rs. 2,500, provided Pattiala's account with him was settled. The loan from Merwanjee was paid off by Mr. Beresford of the Commercial Bank who took from her the title deeds. The defendant had previously paid Rs. 2,500 to Merwanjee. She passed a promissary note for the Rs. 2,500 she borrowed from the Bank on 27th September 1897. The rate of interest for the year was charged to her at 10 per cent, but after that it was raised to 18 per cent. In September defendant agreed to pay witness whatever interest she had to pay to the Bank. Her eldest daughter' Miss Ethel Crage, was present when the defendant gave the undertaking for interest. Witness paid interest up to 31st December 1897 Rs. 67-9-4. In October 1897 defendant applied for a further loan of Rs. 2,500. Witness did not advance the money. Before going to Pattiala the defendant asked her to procure for him some goods ; which he took with him to Pattiala. Witness produced receipted bills for the goods she had procured for him. These receipts totalled Rs. 703-10-6. The Rs. 700 mentioned in defendant's written statement was paid on account of those purchases.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick :—I and the whole of my family have been on very good terms with the defendant.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then handed her a letter. She said it was in her hand-writing but it was without date or signature. The defendant has produced the same letter in the Police Court. She had the greatest trust and confidence in the defendant. She admitted having written the letter to the defendant.

At this stage the Court adjourned.

THERE were four deaths from beri-beri among the crews of the Burma lightships during the past year, and this fact would seem to give weight to the argument advanced in these columns recently, that wet predisposes to, if it does not actually cause, that usually fatal disease.

NEWS from Mombassa states four companies of the 4th Bombay Rifles and a small detachment of the 37th Baluchis were still in Jubaland up to the middle of June. The Juba river, it may be explained, reaches the coast almost exactly on the line of the equator some 350 miles north of Mombassa. The presence of these troops was originally necessitated by an outbreak among the local tribesmen, who attacked the military police post at a place known as Turki Kill, and slaughtered a small garrison. The Bombay Rifles on arrival easily dispersed the enemy without a single casualty among the sepoys. A fortified post near Turki Kill is now being held and the country patrolled.

JOINT STOCK COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE GREAVES COTTON GROUP OF MILLS.

THE ordinary annual general meetings of the following six companies managed by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., were held yesterday afternoon at their registered office No. 1 Forbes Street, Fort, Mr. John R. Greaves, chairman of the board of directors presiding. The notices convening the meeting having been read the following directors' reports for the various companies were considered consecutively and the resolutions adopted according to the recommendations contained therein :—

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1898. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 2,35,157-6-8, from which sum your directors have transferred Rs. 1,60,202 to depreciation fund account, being full provision as usual under this heading. An ad interim dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1897, of 4 per cent. was paid and a further dividend of 2 per cent. is recommended, making 6 per cent. in all for the year. To meet this dividend it is necessary to withdraw Rs. 11,275-3-4 from the reserve fund. The mills worked well during the first eight months of the year under report, and results were satisfactory. Later, the general flight of workpeople from the mills, owing to plague and other reasons, caused for a time an almost total stoppage of work, especially in the mule spinning department. Thus the working of the mills during March, April and a portion of May was extremely discouraging ; the normal condition of attendance of workpeople was only resumed about the middle of June, and there is yet much room for improvement in the matter of skill on the part of new hands. The production of the mill continues to meet with approval and finds a ready market, but influenced however by recurring periods of stagnation. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 14,82,500 ; and the cotton stored at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Mr. T. A. Bland having proceeded to Europe, Mr. E. R. Smetham was invited to join the board, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Mr. Byramji Nusserwanji Serval retires by rotation in accordance with clause 89 of the articles of association but is eligible for re-election.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A SOLDIER.

ON Monday, Patrick Whelan, a private of the Connaught Rangers, stationed at Meerut, was placed on his trial for murder befor Mr. Justice Blair and a jury at the Allahabad Criminal Session. Mr. Ryves, officiating Government Advocate, appeared for the Crown ; the prisoner was defended by Mr. Pyare Lal Barrister-at-Law, of Meerut.

Mr. Ryves opened the case to the effect that the prisoner was on the 28th May last admitted to the Station Hospital suffering from fever. He remained continuously under treatment there till June 6th, the day of the alleged murder. About 4-45 p. m., on that day the accused got out of bed and went to the water chattis and helped himself to a drink. Immediately afterwards, without warning or saying a word, he rushed over to the station guard-room. Before he could be prevented he picked up two rifles that were standing in the rack, with bayonets fixed on them, and rushed out. The soldiers of the guard managed to wrench away one rifle, and before they could seize him, he had got away outside. A punkah coolie, Gulam Hussain, who had been pulling the punkah in the hospital, was at the moment going down the well to get a drink. The prisoner ran straight at him and stabbed him in the abdomen from in front. Prisoner was seized at once. The punkah coolie died a week afterwards from the injuries he had received. There was no apparent motive for the attack ; it was not suggested that the punkah had been stopped. There would be no doubt, counsel thought, that so far the case was perfectly clear and beyond doubt.

On the face of it, it was a clear case of murder, unless it could be shewn by the prisoner, on whom the onus lay, that he came within one or other of the general exceptions of the Code. No defence had been set up in the Lower Court, but the obvious defence would be that because of insanity the prisoner was not responsible for his actions. Counsel explained to the jury how far such a plea held good, and what facts were necessary to establish it.

The witnesses who proved the attack all maintained that the prisoner said nothing either before the attack or afterwards when arrested. Although he looked a mere boy, those ages was variously given as 21 or 22, it was said that he had been four years in the regiment, during which time he had borne a good character and was popular among his comrades.

The most important witness was Surgeon-Major Philson, who proved that the deceased died in consequence of the payonet thrust, which had not been delivered with much force—it "was rather a dab." Prisoner had been under the personal observation of the witness since 28th May till 11th June. On the morning of the 29th May the prisoner, who was very weak and ancemic after an attack of fever, refused to answer any questions. This fact and his general manner suggested to witness that he might either be mad or feigning madness, or else was simply sulky. He made inquiries which seemed to negative the last mentioned theory. That afternoon prisoner without rhyme or reason rushed out of the hospital. At times he refused to answer all questions, at other times there was nothing peculiar about him. He was placed under observation as it was thought he was insane. Another day he suddenly jumped on the punkah-pole and broke it by his weight. A double set of orderlies were placed over him, Witness said he believed when he saw prisoner on the morning of the 6th June that he was then "insane," that is, that he was not accountable for his actions. He saw prisoner that afternoon again after the attack and spoke to him, but prisoner made on reply : in fact he kept looking straight in front of him, and for all witness knew prisoner had not heard his questions. After that date up to the 11th prisoner began to mend somewhat : he was still (to-day) looking very ill, but appearently sane. Temporary insanity, such as the prisoner suffered from, was very common. In this case it had been produced by debility and ancemia acting on a train of very low power at the best of times.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Burns corroborated the witness. This concluded the case for the prosecution.

After a short address from Mr. Pyare Lail, and a short summing up from the Judge, the jury without leaving the box found unanimously that the prisoner did stab the punkah coolie and that the offence would have been murder, but that at the time the prisoner was insane and therefore could not be held accountable for his acts.

His lordship said he concurred with the verdict, and ordered Private Whelan to be detained in custody till the case had been submitted for the orders of the local Government.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE STEWARDS' CUP, GOODWOOD.

THE Stewwards' Cup, value 300 sovs., added to a handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, h. ft. ; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes ; winner of a handicap after the publication of the weights 4lbs., of one value 200 sovs. 7lbs., of one value 500 sovs. 10lbs ; extrance 3 sovs. T. Y. C., six furlongs.

Mr J Jewitt's br f Altesse, by Amphion—Marchioness, 4yrs 7st 8lbs Cannon 1
Mr L de Rothschild's b c Rosemerryn, by Juggler—Rosegules, 4yrs, 7st 11lb, Loates 2
Lord Warwick's ch c Lucknow by St Angelo—Luck, 3yrs, 6st 4lbs, Weatherall 3
Mr Fairie's b c Eager, by Enthusiast—Greeba, 4yrs 8st 10lbs 0
Lord Howe's ch c High treasurer, by Salisbury—Lowland Maid, 3yrs, 7st 0
Mr J R Keene's b c Voter, by Friar's Balsam—Mavourneen, 4yrs, 8st 11bs 0
Mr W Low's b c Hermiston, by Rightaway—Braw Lass, 3yrs, 6st 13lbs 0
Lord Durham's br c Dubuque, by Doublon—Ivy Mantle, 3yrs, 6st 10lbs 0
Mr J Barker's f c Sweet Adare, by Sweetheart—Goldsmith Maid 3yrs, 6st 8lbs 0
Mr H Barnard's b c Sir Geoffrey, by St Angelo, La Vierge, 3 years, 7st 10lbs 0
Mr H Bottomley's b c Northern Farmer, by Laureate II, Smock Frock, 4 years, 7st 9lbs. 0
Mr W M Clark's ch c Mount Prospect, by Gallinule—Stretchen, 4yrs, 7st 6lbs 0
Mr W Taylor Sharpe's ch f Norah Sandys, by Salisbury—Glengowan, 3yrs, 7st 2lbs 0
Mr H Barnard's b c Primrose Hill, by Roseberry—Strawberry Hill, 4yrs, 6st 5lbs 0
Mr Walter Lodge's b c Orris Root, 3yrs, 6st 0

(Winner trained by Jewitt.)

Betting : 100 to 7 against Altesse, 100 to 30 Rosemerryn, 9 to 1 Lucknow.

Won by a neck ; half a length between second and third.

GOODWOOD PLATE.

The Goodwood Plate (handicap) of 800 sovs. by subscription of 20 sovs. each. 10 ft., or 5 sovs. only if declared by Tuesday, July 19th ; winners of any handicap after July 14th, at noon, or any other race value 500 sovs. 7lbs., of any race value 1,000 sovs. or any two handicaps 10lbs. extra ; second to receive 50 sovs, and third to save subscription. Two miles and a half. (30 subs.)

Mr E Cassel's b c Marius II, by St Serf—Sunny Green, 5yrs, 7st 12lbs. Loates 1
Mr Hardy's b h Eclipse by Althorp—Young Jessie, 6yrs, 7st 11bs, Allsopp 2
Mr J Miller's b m Invincible II, by Begonia—Iroquois, 3yrs, 6st 10lbr, Sprott 3
Mr F Hardys b o Ashgarth, by Hampton—Ashgrove, 5yrs, 6st 7lbs 0
Capt Whittaker's b c White Frost, by Shem—Jane Shore, 4yrs, 6st 10lbs 0
Mr H E Beddington's b c Prig,—3yrs, 6st 7lbs 0
Mr Heath's b c Torres Vedras, by Wellington—Maintenance, 3yrs, 6st 0

(Winner trained by Golding.)

Betting : 3 to 1 against Marius II., 4 to 1 Eclipse, 6 to 1 Invincible II,

Won by three lenghts ; a head between second and third.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

The Goodwood Cup of 800 sovs., by subscription of 10 sovs. each and 15 more if not declared ; the second to receive 150 sovs., and the third 50 sovs. out of the stakes ; three-year-olds 7st. 7lbs., four 8st. 12lbs., five and upwards 9st. 2lbs. ; m and g allowed 3lbs. ; winners of races of a mile or upwards, value 500 sovs 3lbs. of 1,000 6lbs., of 1,500 9lbs., of 2,000 12lbs extra, of the Ascot Vase, Alexandra Plate, or Doncaster Cup, 14lbs extra, of 400 sovs or of the Ascot or Jockey Club Cups 21lbs, extra ; horses that have not won in the United Kingdom allowed, if bred in British Colonies of dependencies, 8lbs., elsewhere abroad 4lbs. ; maiden four-year-olds and upwards allowed 14lbs ; four and upwards that have not won in 1896 or 1897 allowed 7lbs, but not in addition. Two miles and a half.

Lord Penrhyn's b c King's Messenger, by King Monmouth —Swiftsure, 3yrs, Madden 1
Mr L de Rothschild's b f Pie Powder, by Morglay—Themis, 3yrs Loates 2
Mr J R Keene's b c St Cloud II, by Candlemass—Belle of Maywood, 4yrs, Allsopp 3
Mr J L Dugdale's ch h Carleton Grange, by Carlton—Mystery, 4yrs 0
Mr J J McCafferty's ch c Gala Day II, by Rayon d'Or—Glory, 3yrs 0

(Winner trained by Cole.)

Betting : 4 to 1 against King's Messenger, 3 to1 Pie Powder, 7 to 2 St. Cloud II.

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.—*Asian.*

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette* Aug 4.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice E T Candy, I C S, resumed charge of the office of H M's Hizh Court of Judicature at Bombay in the forenoon of the 15th July 1898

The Hon Mr Justice E M H Fulton, I C S, resumed charge of the office of Judge H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the forencon of the 13th June 1898.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt J W B Merewether, Fifth Asst Political Resident, Aden, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F G Pratt, I C S to act as Political Agent, Akalkot, during the absence on leave of Mr J W A Weir, I C S, or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of Mr W A Dubois or pending further orders :—Mr H Pogson to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist, and Mr F G Collett to act as Asst Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist as a temporary measure.

Under the provisions of Rule 3, clause 2 (b) of the rules framed under Sec 60 of the Prisons Act, 1894, for

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

ETON VS. HARROW.

AT Lord's, on July 9, Harrow defeated Eton by nine wickets. Harrow had to make fifty-three to win in fifty minutes, and they won with nearly a quarter of an hour to spare. Score:—

HARROW.

Mr E B T Studd, c Findlay, b Martin	34	Mr A S Drew, c Pilkington, b Smith	59
Mr G Cookson, b Martin	8	Mr J F Wilkes, c Findlay, b Loraine	21
Mr W S Medicott, c Marsham, b Loraine	87	Mr S F A A Hurt, b Smith	0
Mr W P Robertson, c Macnaghten, b Pilkington	26	Mr C R Kennaway, not out	1
Mr E M Dowson (Capt) c Longman, b Martin	47	Byes, 1, l-b, 5	6
Mr H J Wyld, c Loraine, b Martin	27	Total	385
Mr F W A Rattigan, c Loraine, b Smith	69		

Second Innings.—Mr E B T Studd, b Loraine, 26; Mr H J Wyld, not out, 9; Mr F W A Rattigan, not out, 18—total, 53.

ETON.

Mr H C Pilkington (capt), b Dowson	27	b Wyld	58
Mr C H B Marsham, b Rattigan	53	b Hurt	31
Lord Francis Scott, l b w, b Dowson	2	not out	31
Mr N E T Bosanquet, l b w, b Dowson	2	b Rattigan	41
Mr W Findlay, c Wilkes, b Hurt	30	b Wyld	4
Mr H K Longman, b Dowson	9	run out	0
Mr S M Macnaghten, b Dowson	13	b Dowson	0
Mr C V Rowe, c Kennaway, b Dowson	22	b Dowson	4
Mr P Loraine, b Hurt	1	b Hurt	8
Mr G Howard Smith, b Hurt	49	l b w, b Dowson	3
Mr E G Martin, not out	4	b Wyld	28
		Byes 4, l-b 2, n b 1	7
Total	222	Total	215

At Portsmouth, on July 8, Surrey defeated Hampshire by seven wickets:—

HAMPSHIRE.

Major Poore, c Holland, b Richardson	14	l b w, b Jephson	19
Webb, c Brockwell, b Richardson	1	c Wood, b Richardson	11
Col Spens, b Richardson	16	c Abel, b Lees	28
Capt Quinton, b Lockwood	8	c Abel, b Lees	48
Mr E C Lee, c Holland, b Richardson	45	b Richardson	0
Mr D A Steele, c Abel, b Brockwell	34	c Abel, b Brockwell	8
Baldwin, c Wood, b Brockwell	13	c and b Richardson	0
Mr C Robson, run out	21	c Abel, b Lees	37
Mr C Heseltine, c Holland, b Richardson	8	c Brockwell, b Lees	6
Barton, not out	2	c Abel, b Richardson	6
Tate, b Richardson	0	not out	6
Leg bye 1, w 1	2	No ball	1
Total	174	Total	170

SURREY.

Abel, c Lee, b Heseltine	0	Mr K J Key, b Heseltine	19
Brockwell, b Heseltine	109	b Steele	8
Holland, c Lee, b Heseltine	2	Wood, not out	2
Lockwood, b Quinton	30	Richardson, c Robson, b Steele	2
Hayward, c Spens, b Tate	22	b Jephson	2
Mr D L A Jephson, c Robson, b Steele	41	Byes 6, l b 1	7
Baldwin, not out	7	Total	294

Second Innings—Brockwell, c Barton, b Heseltine, 42; Holland, c Robson, b Steele, 14, Lockwood, not out 28, Hayward, not out 2, Baldwin, c Steele, b Heseltine 7, byes 2, l b 1—total three wickets, 96.

At Leyton, on July 9, Gloucester beat Essex by one wicket. The finish was an exciting one:—

ESSEX.

Mr H G Owen, b Grace	10	b Townsend	0
Carpenter, b Jessop	14	c Brown, b Wrathall	54
Mr P Perrin, c and b Grace	7	c Grace, b Wright	31
Mr C McGahey, b Grace	0	b Brown	1
Mr A J Turner, st Board, b Grace	9	l b w, b Townsend	39
Mr A P Lucas, c Board, b Jessop	31	c Board, b Brown	22
Russell, c Board, b Roberts	0	st Board, b Wright	10
Mr C J Kortright, l b w, b Grace	4	c Brown, b Wright	2
Mead, c Champain, b Grace	34	c Jessop, b Wright	2
Mr F G Bull, st Board, b Grace	14	not out	7
Young, not out	2	b J Jessop	11
Byes 4, l b 1	5	Byes 6, l b 1, w 1, n b 1	9
Total	128	Total	250

GLOUCESTER.

Dr W G Grace, c Russell, b Bull	126	b Kortright	49
Wrathall, c Russell, b Kortright	0	c Carpenter, b Mead	4
Mr W Troup, c Kortright, b Mead	3	b Kortright	0
Mr C O H Sewell, c Russell, b Mead	5	c Lucas, b Kortright	34
Mr G L Townsend, b Mead	51	b Kortright	15
Mr F H B Champain, c and b Kortright	13	c Russell, b Mead	24
Mr G L Jessop, b Kortright	10	not out	14
Mr W S A Brown, b Kortright	5	b Kortright	1
Board, not out	1	b Kortright	0
Mr E C Wright, b Kortright	0	l b w, b Kortright	0
Roberts, b Bull	0	not out	1
Byes 13, l b 3, n b 1	17	Byes 8, l b 1	9
Total	231	Total 9 wickets	151

At Manchester, on July 9, Lancashire defeated Sussex by five wickets;—

SUSSEX.

Mr G Brann, l b w, b Briggs	10	run out	2
Mr C B Fry, c Stoddart, b Cuttell	57	c Tindall, b Stoddart	27
Mr W L Murdoch, st Radcliffe, b Briggs	11	b Baker	44
Mr W Newham, c Ward, b Briggs	22	b Stoddart	28
Mr L de Montezuma, c Mold, b Briggs	7	l b w, b Baker	0
G Bean, c and b Cuttell	9	b Baker	0
Parris, c Hartley, b Briggs	1	c Stoddart, b Baker	29
Mr J C Hartley, b Cuttell	0	b Baker	0
Butt, b Briggs	11	b Baker	0
Tate, not out	3	not out	9
Bland, c Sugg, b Briggs	18	c and b Briggs	12
Leg bye	1	Leg bye	1
Total	150	Total	152

LANCASHIRE.

Mr C R Hartley, b Bland	3	b Tate	14
A Ward, c Parris, b Tate	6	b Tate	2
Tyldesley, b Tate	16	c Butt, b Fry	33
F H Sugg, b Bland	0	c Butt, b Parris	10
Baker, c Murdoch, b Bland	58	c Butt, b Fry	4
Cuttell, c Butt, b Tate	3	not out	57
Mr W B Stoddart, b Tate	4	not out	7
Mr S M Tindall, b Bland	13		
Briggs, b Bland	0		
Mold, not out	3		
Radcliffe, b Tate	2		
Byes 10, l b 4	14	Byes 4, l b 2	6
Total	122	Total five wickets	183

At Sheffield, on July 13th, a match, Yorkshire v. Lancashire, was drawn:

YORKSHIRE.

J T Brown, c Tyldesley, b Stoddart	144	Mr F W Milligan, c Ward, b Cuttell	62
Tunnicliffe, c Hartley, b Mold	13	Haigh, c Radcliffe, b Cuttell	0
Mr F S Jackson, c Radcliffe, b Baker	38	Rhodes, c Tindall, b Stoddart	33
Denton, c Baker, b Cuttell	10	Hunter, not out	1
Wainwright, c Cuttell, b Mold	2	Leg byes 2, w 1	3
Lord Hawke, b Mold	10	Total	316
Hirst, b Mold	0		

Second Innings—J T Brown, hit wicket, b Briggs 10, Tunnicliffe, b Mold 102, Mr F S Jackson, not out 134, Denton, not out 6, bye 1—total, two wickets, 253 declared.

LANCASHIRE.

Mr C R Hartley, c Tunnicliffe, b Haigh	12	c Tunnicliffe, b Rhodes	33
A Ward, c Milligan, b Hirst	23	c and b Hirst	19
Tyldesley, c Tunnicliffe, b Rhodes	6	b Jackson	8
F H Sugg, st Hunter, b Brown	70	c Hunter, b Jackson	11
Baker, run out	15	c Hunter, b Jackson	5
Cuttell, not out	85	not out	40
Mr W B Stoddart, c Tunnicliffe, b Rhodes	11	not out	20
Mr S M Tindall, b Haigh	2		
Briggs, b Hirst	47		
Mold, b Hirst	0		
Radcliffe, b Haigh	8		
Byes 5, w 1, n b 1	7	Leg byes 3, n b 1	4
Total	288	Total (5 wkts)	140

At Brighton, on July 13, Surrey defeated Sussex by ten wickets:—

SUSSEX.

Mr C B Fry, b Richardson	5	c Jephson, b Lockwood	58
Mr G Brann, b Lockwood	14	b Richardson	16
Mr W L Murdoch, c Baldwin, b Richardson	34	c Brockwell, b Richardson	0
Mr W Newham, b Lockwood	0	b Richardson	0
Killick, b Jephson	77	c Wood, b Lockwood	7
Parris, c Richardson, b Brockwell	25	c Jephson, b Lockwood	4
G Bean, b Richardson	18	c Lockwood, b Hayward	0
Cox, c Abel, b Jephson	1	c Brockwell, b Hayward	9
Butt, b Lockwood	14	c Holland, b Lockwood	3
Tate, b Richardson	1	not out	6
Bland, not out	16	c Holland, b Hayward	0
Byes 1, l b 2, w 1, n b 6	10	Byes 1, n b 1	2
Total	216	Total	105

SURREY.

Brockwell, c Butt, b Bland	55	Mr K J Key, not out	55
Mr D L A Jephson, c Brann, b Tate	16	Lees, l b w, b Tate	0
Holland, c sub, b Cox	34	Wood, c Tate, b Killick	23
Lockwood, b Killick	8	Richardson, c Newham, b Tate	1
Abel, b Tate	35	Byes 9, l b 1, n b 1	11
Hayward, c Butt, b Brann	36	Total	283
Baldwin, c Butt, b Bland	10		

Second innings—Brockwell, not out 30, Mr D L A Jephson not out 9—total, no wicket, 9.

On 20th July 144 stations in India had reported their rainfall to the head meteorological office in Simla, and on that date 83 were minus their average fall, while 61 were plus. The principal stations with short rainfall were—Moulmein 68 inches, or 11 under the ordinary fall: Balasore, fall 10 inches, or minus 11: Cuttack 12, or minus 10: Silchar 27, or minus 12; Purnea 13, or minus 12: and Rajkot 8 inches, or minus 10. On the other hand Akyab reports 115 inches since 1st June, being 22 over the average; Ratnagiri 88, being plus 23: Karwar 84, or plus 9; Tavoy 84, or plus 3: Mussoorie 50, or plus 13: Jalpaigusi 68, or plus 13: Mamagao 69, or plus 17: Saugor 37, or plus 16; and Chanda 42, or plus 17.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE late Mrs. Lynn Linton in her time expressed her mind pretty freely about many persons and things. The Editor of the *Idler* on one occasion asked some of the interviewed their opinions of interviewers, and Mrs. Linton, as was to be expected, came out strong on the point. "Interviews and interviewers," she answered, "may stand as about the biggest nuisances, and the most futile failures of all at present patronised by this crazy age." And again, "The whole thing is the purest humbug from beginning to end."

On another occasion Mrs. Lynn Linton, in the "North American Review," had something to say concerning various "cranks and crazes," and among these she included cycling. "Walking, riding, skating, and dancing," said Mrs. Linton, "We can understand as fit exercise for the vigorous and young driving is precious to the indolent and the delicate; but cycling seems to be such a doubtful kind of amusement—such a queer cross between the treadmill and the tight-rope—demanding such a constant strain of attention to keep your balance, with such a monotonous and restricted action of the limbs as to render it a work of penance rather than of pleasure.—To the uninitiated, the craze which has swept over England seems inconceivable."

But this was not all. Mrs. Lynn Linton was also down upon "the modern craze for missionary work in unlikely and unsympathetic countries, where the lives of the missionaries are in danger, where the converts they make are for the most part unredeemed scoundrels, and where the civilisation of the people is older and more compact than our own, better suited to the needs of the people," and so on. Mrs. Lynn Linton's own amusements, it may be stated, partook of the character of those of the "older school," to which the novelist belonged. She was fond of embroidery and of reading and she spent much of her spare time in the garden at Brougham House, Malvern, where she lived. When in town, Mrs. Lynn Linton was a not infrequent visitor at literary gatherings. She was a member of the Society of Authors, and sometimes attended the annual dinners.

A correspondent writes: You chronicled the fact a few days ago that a German Minister found it necessary to announce publicly that he was not addicted to cycling such exercise being considered inconsistent with the dignity of a responsible Minister. If wonder what Germans would have thought, had they been present on Tuesday evening at the Earl's Court Exhibition, and had been told that the tall gentleman sitting without his hat on a car on the switchback railway was Mr. A. J. Balfour, the leader of the British House of Commons! For Mr. Balfour it undoubtedly was, one of a party of ladies and gentlemen. He travelled several times back and forward on the switchback railway, and seemed to thoroughly enjoy himself."

The account of the heroism of Surgeon-Lieutenant V. Hugo, of the Malakand Field Force, given in the *Westminster Gazette*, which formed the subject of a question by Sir Walter Foster in the House of Commons, may render it of interest to know that of the 143 holders of the Victoria Cross no fewer than fourteen are Army surgeons. This is the list of those heroes: Surgeon-Major Crimmin, Brigade-Surgeon Douglas, Surgeon-Major Hale, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Hartly, Surgeon-General Sir A. D. Home, Surgeon-Major Lee, Surgeon Captain Le Quesne, Surgeon-Major Lloyd, Surgeon-Major Morley, Surgeon-General Sir James Mount, Surgeon-General Reade, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, Assistant-Surgeon Sylvester, Brigade-Surgeon Temple, and Surgeon-Captain Whitchurch.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who returns to Paris by way of Boulogne will be shortly again in the midst of rehearsals of a new play which has been written for her by M. Rostand, the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac." The new play is of a highly romantic character, the scene of action is Austria, and the theme is a small fairy one. M. Rostand has been at pains to create a character which will give Madame Bernhard opportunities for the display of her gifts of comedy and tragedy, to which the young author pays unbounded homage. So far the title of the play has not been settled, but already the costumes, which promise to be unusually picturesque, are being manufactured in Vienna.

The July number of "Die Neue Zeit und die Alte Glaube contains an essay by Dr. H. Schell, the well-known professor of Catholic Theology at the University of Warzburg, in defence of cremation. The manner of disposing of the dead, he contends, is quite independent of the article of the Creed affirming the resurrection of the flesh. He especially uses the word flesh (Fleisch), not body. He urges his fellow-religionists not to oppose the growth of cremation on the ground that it is pagan or infidel. "The burning of a dead body has nothing fundamentally unchurchly about it. The disposition of the dead, says he, must become more and more, as time proceeds, a question to be decided from the hygienic standpoint, and those Catholics who denounce cremation as unchristian, or who call upon us to resist a movement in the name of Christianity, are doing the Church a serious injury, for which she may have to suffer in another generation. Luckily for Professor Schell, there was no mention of cremation in the Syllabus.

Count Leo Tolstoy contributes to the current number of the New Age the opening chapters of a work which he evidently thinks will be his last message to the world. In his introduction he says: So that I am urged to what, I do, not by wish for gain or fame, nor by any worldly considerations, but only by fear to fail in what is required from me by Him who has sent me into this world, to Whom I am hourly expecting to return. I, therefore, beg all those who shall read this to follow and understand my writing, putting aside, as I did, all worldly considerations, and holding before them only that eternal Principle to truth and right, by Whose will we have come into the world, whence, as beings in the body, we shall very soon disappear; without hurry or irritation, let them understand and judge what I say. If they disagree, let them correct me; not with contempt and hatred, but with pity and love. If they agree, let them remember that if I speak truth, that truth is not mine, but God's, and only casually part of it passes through me, just as it passes every one of us when we behold truth, and transmit it to others. The "message" has been translated into English by Vladimir Tchertkoff, who was at one time in the Czar's bodyguard, but coming under Tolstoy's influence he abandoned all his worldly prospects and devoted himself to the work of popularising Tolstoy's writings.

The President of the Health Board of New York is making an inquiry into the manufacture of American sweetmeats. It appears that "many children are suffering harmful effects" from a too liberal consumption of what are known as alcoholic sweets. The whisky biscuit, for instance, which consists of gelatine and other materials, is said to be saturated in alcohol. It is a curious coincidence that New York should be engaged in protecting its children from unhealthy sweetmeats at a time when London is taking serious steps towards gaining some control over the Italian and his barrow of ice-creams.

The Duke of Norfolk, in his capacity of Earl Marshal, won golden opinions from everybody for the unfailing courtesy and tact which he showed in the arrangements for the lying-in-state and the funeral of Mr. Gladstone. We are glad, therefore, to see that a further tribute to him has been paid by Mr. Muloch, the Canadian representative at the Inter-Colonial Conference on the question of Imperial Penny Postage. Mr. Muloch says:—The Duke of Norfolk was our chairman, and most constant in his attendance. He took a deep interest in the subject, and was most solicitous about the proceeding. He took a large view of the question, recognised the diversity of views which prevailed, and evidently felt the responsibility of his position." He was most fair and judical throughout, and at the end of the conference and present joined in a hearty resolution of thanks to his Grace. The Duke well deserves this tribute.

IT IS NOT "ALL THE SAME" WHICH BRAND OF COCOA ONE DRINKS.

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Van Houten's Cocoa is more economical in use than either Coffee or Tea, on account of its nutritive and digestible qualities, and is of great value for stomachic or digestive troubles.

Cheapest for Beef Tea and Kitchen Use.
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Always look for the BLUE SIGNATURE.
There are many imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

Vaseline and Cucumbers
Cream Soap marvellous for softening, perfuming and the complexion.
Delicious for light affections of the skin.
Perfumers, Druggists and Fancy Goods Stores

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH
and teach the Children to do so, by using
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.
THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.
THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE
6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.
AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.
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AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

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THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
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ROBINSON'S
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FOR DIABETES.
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HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
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"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparation.
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Toilet "Lanoline" For Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s
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ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
Beware of Substitutes.
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can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking
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Remedial FLUID.
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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER
of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
SAUCE.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.
We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil must by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.
With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces the pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.
THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.
The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also free from the tendency to cause unpleasant eructations." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.
The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS
Recommended by 3007 Newspaper
They are a Treasure!" Standard
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"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." Standard
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"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." Engineer.
They come as boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
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Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."
Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ought to contain A BOTTLE of
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.
WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION
THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.
FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (Qualified).
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There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.
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It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

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The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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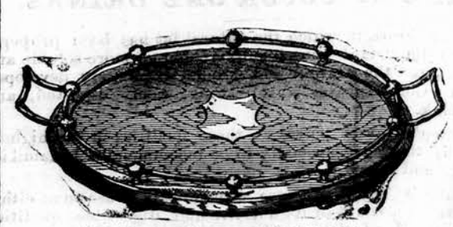

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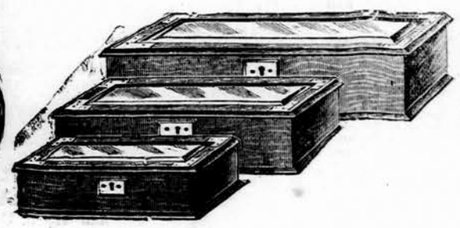

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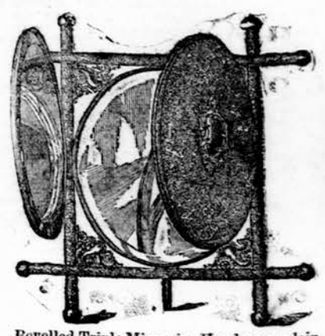

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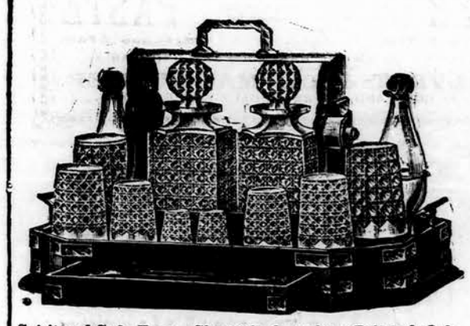

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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, t is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

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For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to* **young women, children** *and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of **genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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(2) A **METAL SEAL** advertising **CLETEAS.**

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*

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YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most, carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

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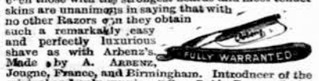

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